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Board of Trade Journal

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about exporting businessmen

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Board of Trade Journal

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The Biggest Market – 4. Can your company make use of a free port in the United States? . . . 223
£50 million development plans for PLA . . . 224
The role of an ancillary supplier in shipbuilding . . . 225
Mr. Roy Mason to visit Hull and Grimsby . . . 225
UK launching of ice-breaking tug for Sweden . . . 225
New steering committee for hydraulics research . . . 225
Canada's budget proposals – 'a welcome signal' to British goods 226
BNEC progress report . . . 226
Changes in hire purchase and credit sale agreements . . . 226
Britain attracted 211,000 foreign visitors in May . . . 226
Report of Monopolies Commission on the supply of petrol to retailers . . . 227
Typewriter factory for Portmadoc . . . 227
Removal from the Register of a film agreement under Section 12 228
Purchase Tax on drugs and medicines . . . 228
Footwear industry deputation to Board of Trade . . . 228
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty. . . 228
Purchase tax registration, manufacturers of clothing . . . 228
British overseas commercial representatives' visits during August to October 1965 . . . 229
Parliamentary Answers . . . 230
New Books . . . 231

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators . . . 232
Index of industrial production for May. . . . 233
Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in May. . . . 234
Shipping movement at United Kingdom Ports . . . 238
Car and commercial vehicle production in June . . . 241
DEA Progress Report, July 1965 . . . 241
'EFTA Bulletin' for July-August . . . 241
May retail sales in N. Ireland . . . 241
Northern Ireland index of industrial production . . . 242
Business Monitor: Production Series . . . 242
Financial statistics July 1965 . . . 242
British film fund agency . . . 242
Cinema admissions and takings in May . . . 242
Registration of British and foreign films . . . 242
Government surplus sales by auction . . . 244
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right' . . . 244

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Hong Kong British Week calculated to bring 'great rewards' . 247
US manufacturers to show industrial fasteners . . . 247
Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements . 248

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Revision of Double Tax Convention between UK and US. Spain and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). Poland and France. Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic (Egypt). Tunisia and Denmark. Bulletin's Exporting to Greece supplement . . . 249
Information for exporters . . . 250
Export Tours . . . 254

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Australia: Tariff Board inquiries. General Textile Reference – amended announcement. Proposed Tariff Preferences for less developed countries . . . 266
Austria: Import duty on chocolate . . . 265
Belgium: Import of meat and meat products . . . 265
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: Import of duty tariff quotas . . . 265
British Guiana: Customs tariff amendments . . . 271
Canada: Renumbering of Tariff items . . . 271
European Economic Community: Translations of EEC and EURATOM Regulations . . . 263
France: Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas. Global quotas for dried figs . . . 264
Gilbert and Ellice Islands: Revised customs tariff . . . 270
Irish Republic: Importation of meat and animal products . 263
Italy: Decree concerning chemical additives to foodstuffs. Regulations for inter-Community trade in live cattle and pigs and in fresh meat . . . 263
Jamaica: Import licensing arrangements . . . 270
Kenya: Import licensing regulations . . . 265
Laos: British Government aid . . . 266
Malaysia (Singapore): Import quotas for mild steel round bars and high tensile deformed bars . . . 266
Pakistan: Import policy July 1965-June 1966. . . . 266
Peru: Amendments to import tariff . . . 270
Portugal: Sub-contracting between Portuguese industries and firms in other EFTA countries . . . 263
Rhodesia: Suspension of duty . . . 265
Tanzania: Export duty on sisal . . . 265
Turkey: Global import quotas and liberalization lists (I) . 256
United States: Exemption from duty for returning residents . 271
Advertising in Czechoslovakia . . . 263
Hints to businessmen visiting the West Indies . . . 271

INDEX TO STATISTICS . . . 272

Front cover photograph

The Port of New Orleans Foreign Trade Zone offers transshipment of goods, indefinite storage, considerable customs duty savings, as well as exceptional diversification in manufacturing processes of smaller goods. Upstream from the Zone in this aerial photograph are the Port's Public Grain Elevator and the famous Nashville Avenue wharf, general cargo handling facility. The Zone, begun in 1947, also offers the only vacuum fumigation plant on the Gulf Coast, as well as the only shipside lumber drying kiln in that area.

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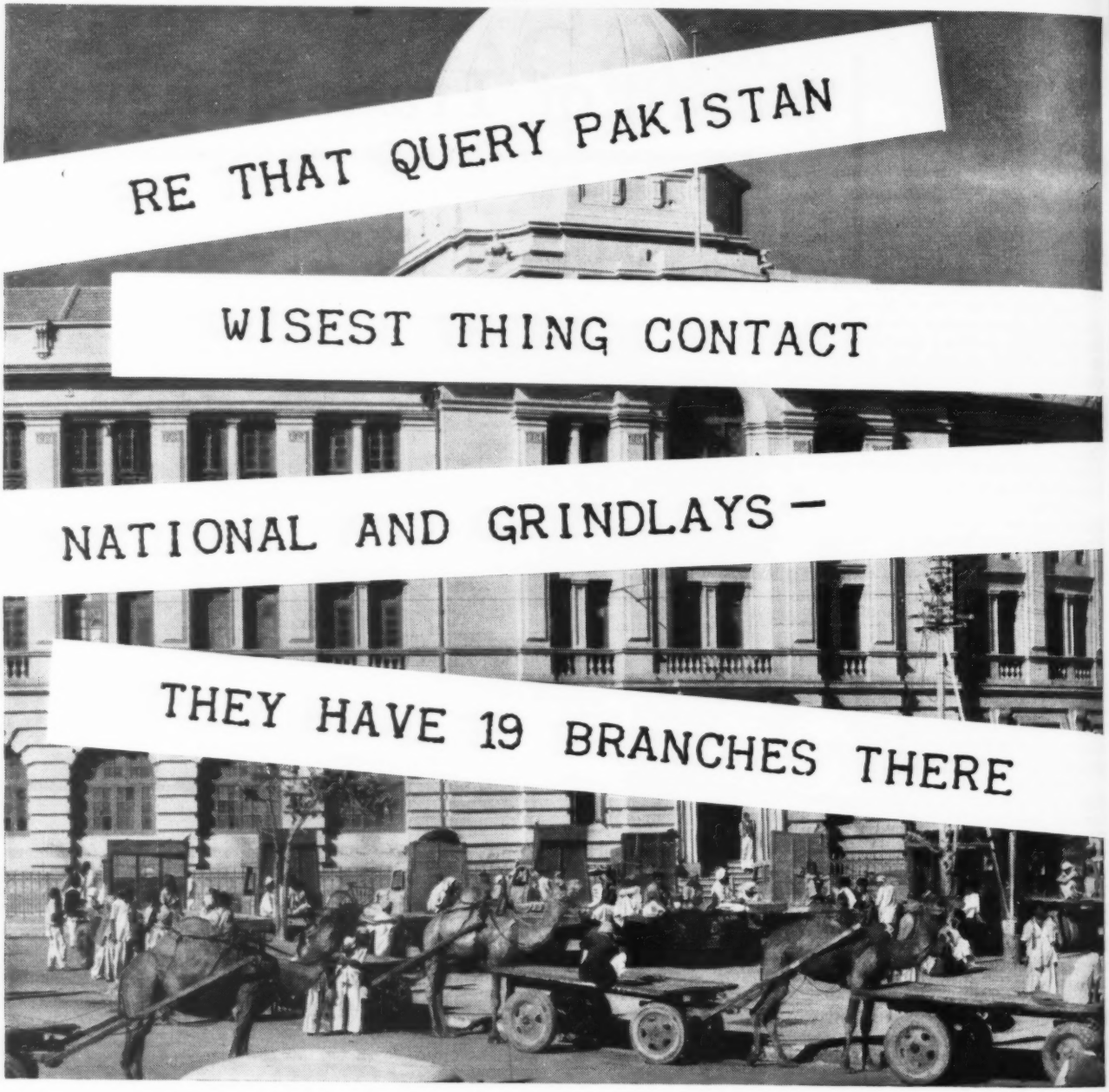

The first step to market information on Pakistan is to take a note of the name and address of the bank that lives there.

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THE BIGGEST MARKET—4

Can your company make use of a free port in the United States?

This is the fourth of a series of articles on trading prospects in the United States and how Britain's exports to this vast market can be increased. The first article, 'A hard look at the world's most prosperous market', was published on June 18, 'More support for store promotions in the United States' on July 9, and 'Selling British Fashion in the United States' on July 16.

THE AMERICAN VERSION of a free port is called a Foreign Trade Zone, and offers much the same facilities, except that in the United States there is an unusual degree of interest in using such areas for duty-free manufacturing for export, when foreign materials and components are used in the production of goods. There are six Foreign Trade Zones in the country and although they have not hitherto developed to anything like the same degree as free ports in some other parts of the world, there is now growing interest in the advantages they offer importers of foreign goods. The value of merchandise handled in the six Zones in 1963 was about $87 million (£31 million). British firms are now beginning to use the Zones and are finding that they can offer considerable benefits.

How a Foreign Trade Zone can be used

Under the original 1934 Act authorizing the establishment of Foreign Trade Zones merchandise could be stored, sold, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, sorted, graded, cleaned, mixed with other foreign or domestic products, or otherwise manipulated without being subject to Customs duties. In 1950 the Act was amended to allow manufacturing and exhibiting to be carried out within the Zones.

Interest in the Zones is now increasing, and more importing firms are discovering their advantages. For instance, stocks of merchandise can be held in a zone, and distributed from there when required. Customs duties are payable only when the goods leave the Zone, and so less operating capital is tied up. If the merchandise has to be re-exported, there is no drawback problem. Savings can be made on ocean freight on goods such as furniture, which can be shipped unassembled, and re-assembled in the Zone. Merchandise can also be repacked and labelled or even reprocessed to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Administration. The Zones can be used for exhibitions, or sample displays.

Sheffield tools in the Toledo zone

The Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co. Ltd., is one British firm which finds operations in a United States Foreign Trade Zone can help their business. The company have been using the Toledo Trade Zone for nearly 4 years, and plan to expand their operations. By using the Zone for warehousing the company find they can maintain a large stock without heavy capital outlay. Duties, which are 30 per cent on twist drills, are not paid until the products are sent out to American customers. The firm may add other tool products to those already handled and are considering the possibility of some processing operations in the Zone. They have found the Toledo Zone a most convenient distributing point for their products.

Location of Foreign Trade Zones

The following are the Foreign Trade Zones now operating in the United States (and Puerto Rico) with the date of establishment:—

New York (1937)
New Orleans (1947)
San Francisco (1948)
Seattle (1949)
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (1961)
Toledo, Ohio (1961)

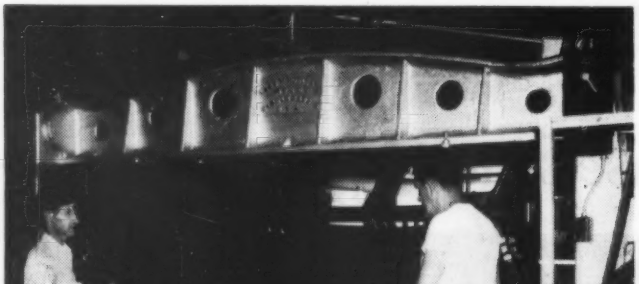
The splicing and manufacture of cable is one of the many processes carried out in the Zones.

The activities in each of these Zones are summarized below. A new Zone is being constructed in Hawai which will occupy an area at Pier 39 in the Kapulama Basin section of Honolulu Harbour.

New York. In 1963, 387 different commodities were handled from 74 different countries with a value of about $35 million. The leading countries using the Zone were Japan, United States, West Germany, Italy and Brazil.

Various manufacturing and manipulating processes carried out include repacking and reconsignment operations. Cotton piece-goods were cut into appropriate lengths and repacked. Food delicacies arriving in bulk containers were broken down into smaller packs and tins for distribution within the United States. Whisky was imported in bulk for reducing to a lower proof.

New Orleans. This Zone received in 1963, 95 different commodities from 44 different countries, with a total value of around $10 million. The leading countries utilizing the Zone were Argentina, West Germany, Scotland and the Philippine Islands. The main goods handled were casein, motor-cars, fishing equipment, lumber and cotton. Processing and manufacturing operations carried out included repacking, marking



Machines are available for pressing corrugated metal sheeting.

with country of origin, manufacturing of lead storage batteries, etc.

San Francisco. In 1963 this Zone received 92 different commodities from 34 countries, with a total value around $3½ million. The principal countries using the Zone were Japan, France, Italy, West Germany and United Kingdom. The principal commodities concerned were woollen fabrics, skins and accessories, radios and parts, and tungsten ore. The principal operations carried out included inspection and repacking of goods. Considerable use has been made of the Zone for exhibitions, when goods have been displayed and sales made.

Seattle. The Zone is a small one with operations still on a limited scale (under $1 million in 1963). Goods handled include ball bearings, clothing, optical goods and other items. The principal user in 1963 was Japan followed by France, Norway and Hong Kong. The principal activity was repacking of goods for distribution in the United States.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. This Zone handled in 1963 goods to the value of about $600,000. Processing and manufacturing operations carried out included repacking, finishing of hardware, and manufacturing leather into leather gloves. A sub-Zone at Penuelas, opened in 1962, contains a petro-chemical plant, which in 1963 handled nearly 200,000 tons of raw materials, valued at about $7 million.

Toledo, Ohio. This is the only Foreign Trade Zone in the Great Lakes area and serves as a convenient distribution point for the Mid-West. Since it commenced operations in 1961, it has registered quite a considerable growth handling over $34 million worth of goods in 1963. The principal countries of origin were Canada (with $27 million), United Kingdom, Sweden and West Germany. The leading commodities concerned were non-ferrous materials, liquor, building materials, appliances and chemicals. The main processing operations carried out are labelling and repacking.

For further information...

If you should wish to get in touch with any of the United States Foreign Trade Zones, you will find the addresses listed below. The British Embassy and British Consulates in the United States will be glad to help British exporters who wish to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Zones. The addresses of the British Embassy and British Consulates were published on pages i-vi of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 21, 1965.

Addresses of US Foreign Trade Zones

NEW YORK
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 1,
17 Battery Place,
New York, 4, N.Y.
Telephone: Whitehall 3-4600.

NEW ORLEANS
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 2,
Napoleon Avenue & River,
New Orleans 15, Louisiana.
Telephone: 897-0189.

SAN FRANCISCO
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 3,
Ferry Building,
San Francisco 6,
California.
Telephone: Garfield 1-8800.

SEATTLE
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 5,
P.O. Box 1209,
Seattle 11,
Washington.
Telephone: Main 2-8124.

PUERTO RICO
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 7 (Mayaguez),
Soreign-Trade Sub-Zone No. 7-A (Penuelas),
P.O. Box 2672.
Fan Juan, Puerto Rico.
Telephone: 723-0040 San Juan.

TOLEDO
Foreign-Trade Zone No. 8,
P.O. Box 87, Station A,
Toledo 5,
Ohio.
Telephone: 739-3704.

£50 million development plans for PLA

'BIG DEVELOPMENTS' involving the expenditure of £50 million for the next five years were foreseen by Mr. Douglas Perkins, general manager of the Port of London Authority, when he introduced the PLA's annual report and accounts on July 22 at a meeting chaired by Lord Simon, Chairman of the Authority.

During the year to March 31, the Port of London dealt with some 59 million tons of cargo. This was less than the record figure of the previous year (61 million) mainly owing to a reduction in oil imports and exports. 'This is temporary', said Mr. Perkins, 'as it was occasioned by new works at the Mobil Oil Co. refinery which involved taking some of the existing works out of production'.

To meet problems of dock congestion and the changing pattern of goods reception into the docks, the PLA are building lorry marshalling yards and large car parks for docks staff. One lorry marshalling yard, with a central control room manned by traffic officers from the receiving berths, is already operational at the India and Millwall Docks and has worked so well that a similar scheme covering a much larger area will be put into effect at the Royal Docks.

Surveying plans for the future, Mr. Perkins said that the present dock extension at Tilbury providing two new deep-water berths and two new roll-on-roll-off berths would be completed early next year but the PLA had now put up for approval by the Ministry of Transport a plan for seven additional deep-water berths at Tilbury. They were also planning new riverside berths at Tilbury and new berths in the Millwall Dock. The PLA were also investigating the need for new deep-water berths in general.

Mr. Perkins also spoke of the simplification of charges. The Authority had been studying ways by which their schedules of charges containing over 2,000 different commodity classifications could be simplified. A new export schedule reducing the 2,000 clasifications to a simple pattern of about a dozen rates was ready to be introduced. An additional advantage was that it would enable the practice of indicating the latest increases by tagging on 'current percentage increases' (CPI) multipliers to be scrapped. Instead a completely new schedule would be printed whenever these charges were altered.

'Greater economic efficiency will help to mitigate the extent of any increase in charges foreshadowed in the Annual Report', said Mr. Perkins. 'Economies are being introluced through rationalizing various of the Authority's activities, pruning unproductive assets and reviewing tenancies to bring rents in line with market prices. The Authority are determined to continue the search for greater efficiency.'

The role of the ancillary supplier in shipbuilding

— *Mr. Roy Mason*

'MUCH HAS BEEN done to re-equip and modernize the shipbuilding industry, but there is much still to be done if the industry is to improve its efficiency to the point where it can be confident of its competitiveness in world markets.' This was said by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade, when he spoke at a lunch on the occasion of the opening of the Research and Development Unit of J. H. Carruthers & Co. Ltd., at East Kilbride, on July 22.

Continuing, the Minister said that the rôle of the sub-contractor did not stop at promoting efficiency in shipping. He had much to contribute towards the existence of a healthy and competitive shipbuilding industry. Shipbuilding was essentially an assembly industry. As much as two-thirds, if one included the main propulsion machinery, of the cost of a ship, might be brought in by the shipbuilder or sub-contracted. Try as he may, a shipbuilder could be sure of controlling only one-third of his costs. For the rest his influence was at best limited, or at worst, non-existent. He was, therefore, largely in the hands of his suppliers.

Referring to the re-equipment and modernization of the industry, the Minister said: 'The Government set up an independent Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Reay Geddes last February to recommend what action should be taken by management, labour and Government to this end. I understand that the Committee has been helped by the co-operation of the industry, and I hope it will be able to report to the Government early next year. But the efforts being made to reinforce the industry's competitiveness could well come to naught unless they are backed by a similar effort on the part of those who supply materials and components for ships. Even though ancillary suppliers are many in number – I know of one shipyard which deals with no less than 400 suppliers – and although marine equipment may often represent only a proportion of total output, the sub-contractor has a vital contribution to make to the well-being of our shipbuilding industry. Indeed, the fortunes of the two are inextricably interlocked, and they stand or fall together.'

How, therefore, could the sub-contractor help to improve the prosperity of shipbuilding, asked the Minister. Necessary as it was to keep costs down in ancillary industries as well as in the shipyard itself, this must not be considered the one and only goal. Meeting delivery promises was also of prime importance, and particularly so at a time when shipbuilding was under fire in a fiercely competitive international market where late delivery could cost the customer large sums in lost earnings and lose the shipbuilder his reputation and valuable future business. Neither shipbuilding nor the economy as a whole could afford this. Modern shipbuilding techniques demanded that materials and components arrived in the shipyard in the correct order and on time. The late arrival of a single component could seriously disrupt a building schedule and must add to costs as well as risking the late delivery of a ship. 'Both sides to the sub-contract must strive to avoid these dangers. The shipbuilder must plan his requirements well in advance and place his sub-contracts in good time. The supplier for his part must ensure that the order is fulfilled in full and on time – partial completion of a contract can be as disastrous as late delivery.

He said there was much that the ancillary supplier could do in the field of design. In the past British ships' equipment had sometimes been criticized for being out of touch with modern requirements. 'I do not believe that such criticism has ever been true of more than a small segment of ancillary industry, or that our designers of ship's equipment have stood still while their overseas competitors have moved forward. Indeed, the admirable facilities which we have seen today, and Carruthers' fine record in the export market, are evidence of our ability to lead the world in some fields.'

'It seems to me that the supplier of ship's equipment must be continually faced by a dilemma. He must avoid the conservative. More and more shipowners here and abroad are realizing the importance of new ideas and equipment; they want, for example, equipment which will not outlive the ship, and are not prepared to pay for anything which is too solid, some would say too well made, for their purpose. On the other hand, if the supplier changes his models too frequently, all hope of series production disappears and his costs may go up. The worst possible combination, of course, would be equipment which is both conservative and so diverse in design that it boosts costs. This we must avoid. I realize that all this is not just a matter for the supplier. If there is any question of greater standardization, for example, it must depend on the co-operation of the shipowner, the builder and the supplier.'

Concluding, he said it was not for him to speculate on how we might set about this task. This was for the suppliers of ships' equipment in association with shipowners and shipbuilders to solve in the way they thought best. 'We should, however, remember that we may face the prospect of a major step forward both in ship design and in shipbuilding methods. First we must expect more specialized ships incorporating more sophisticated and often automated equipment, not least for cargo handling; secondly, there will be a greater emphasis on rapid but carefully planned prefabrication of ships. The construction of engine rooms, particularly as regards the installation of auxiliaries, is but one example. All this implies a need for effective co-operation between the shipowner, the shipbuilder, and the sub-contractor to ensure that each obtains maximum benefit from these developments and is able to face the future with growing confidence.'

Mr Roy Mason to visit Hull and Grimsby

MR. ROY MASON, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade, is to visit Hull and Grimsby from August 19 to 21 to look at the shipbuilding and marine safety aspects of the fishing industry in that area.

On August 19 the Minister will visit trawler building yards at Beverley and Hessle and tour the fish docks at Hull. In the evening he will meet representatives of the unions serving trawler officers and crews, and later the trawler owners.

Early on August 20 Mr. Mason will tour the fish market at Hull. After a short visit to Trinity House he will go to the Board of Trade Marine Survey Office and then take the ferry for Grimsby. In the afternoon he will tour the fish docks and visit trawlers, seine netters, a shipbuilding and repair yard and a fish processing factory. Later in the day he will have talks with union representatives covering all aspects of the industry, and discussions with the Grimsby trawler owners.

On August 21 the Minister will go to sea in a trawler from Grimsby.

UK launching of ice-breaking tug for Sweden

ONE OF THE largest and most powerful ice-breaking salvage tugs to be built in Britain was launched at the Selby shipyard of Cochrane & Sons Ltd., earlier this month. The vessel, 'Herakles', is the largest of three tugs built by Cochrane's for Sweden's Red Tug Fleet, and was launched by Mrs. H. Beyer, wife of Mr. H. Beyer, managing director of a Norwegian salvage company.

New steering committee for hydraulics research

A STEERING COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Minister of Technology to be responsible for the general supervision of the research programme and work of the Ministry's Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford, Berkshire. This committee has held its first meeting and agreed to establish three specialist committees on coastal engineering and harbours, on rivers and estuaries and on hydraulic structures and hydro-electrics. The committee has also decided to appoint an Inter-Departmental Liaison Committee to maintain and strengthen links with other Government departments.

These changes came about because the previous arrangements, whereby the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was advised by the Hydraulics Research Board on the work of the station, automatically came to an end when the council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were dissolved on March 31, 1965.

Canada's budget proposals—'a welcome signal' to British goods

THE HON LIONEL CHEVRIER, Canada's High Commissioner in London described his country's recent budget proposals as 'a clear signal of welcome' to British goods, when he addressed some 300 businessmen drawn mainly from the Midlands and East Anglia at a one day 'Trading with Canada' conference in Peterborough, on July 22. The conference was organized by Mr. Monty Prichard, managing director of the Perkins Engines Group, on behalf of the British National Export Council, of which he is a member and the chairman of the National Joint Marketing Committee.

Urging an 'imaginative and forceful export drive' by British industry, Mr. Chevrier said that while Canada's contiguity with the United States made these countries one another's greatest trading partners, this advantage was offset in the case of Britain through preferred access and goodwill and there was certainly no reason for British exporters to despair of achieving a substantial and growing position in the Canadian market.

Sir Ralph Perring, vice-chairman of the Committee for Exports to Canada, said that 'In all one sees across that country, there are amazing British possibilities to play our part, if one is astute enough to appreciate the different opportunities presented in each province'. Thinking Canadians, Sir Ralph said, were well aware of the present imbalance of trade against the United Kingdom of 700,000,000 dollars in 1964 representing in one country alone nearly half Britain's direct trade deficit with the whole world.

They knew too that it was common sense to keep their second best customer in good shape and that Britain took one seventh of Canada's exports. 'But', continued Sir Ralph, 'the Canadian, in acknowledging these problems, promptly asks "What are you in Britain doing about it?" – opportunities are here for the taking, in this expanding prosperity, but only if you are prepared to come out and sell on a competitive basis, with delivery and after sales service kept as promised'.

Other speakers included Lord Netherthorpe, deputy chairman of the BNEC; Lord Tweedsmuir, president of the Institute of Export; Mr. D. W. Beharrell, chairman of the British Export Houses Association; and Mr. H. W. Sturdy, assistant British Trade Commissioner, Ottawa.

In a panel session, the speakers were joined by Mr. H. Birtles, director, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade; Mr. F. Davies, secretary, Committee for Exports to Canada; Mr. P. A. D. Jones, principal information officer, Exports Credit Guarantee Department; and Mr. D. F. Kerr, controller, overseas, Central Office of Information.

BNEC progress report

THE FIRST issue of 'BNEC News', newsletter of the British National Export Council and its area councils and committees, was issued last week with a foreword by Sir William McFadzean, chairman.

The newsletter indicates that in all about 165 businessmen are now helping the Council in a voluntary capacity. Details are given of the various export promotional activities so far undertaken by the council and its area bodies, including trade missions, market research, conferences, store promotion and participation in British Weeks.

The council and its associated bodies are as follows:

British National Export Council,
Export Council for Europe,
Committee for Middle East Trade,
Committee for Exports to Canada,
Committee for Exports to the United States,
Committee for Exports to Latin America,
Committee for Exports to Australia.
Commonwealth Export Council,
Committee for Exports to Commonwealth Countries in Africa,
Committee for Exports to Commonwealth Asia,
Committee for Exports to Commonwealth Countries in the Caribbean,
Committee for Exports to New Zealand.

Copies of the newsletter and of a brochure giving the constitution and membership of the various bodies can be obtained from the Information Department of BNEC, 27/28 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 3121).

BNEC announce that Sir Charles Denman has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Council. He is chairman of the committee which is studying the feasibility of export trading companies and is also a member of the Committee for Middle East Trade.

Changes in hire purchase and credit sale agreements

On July 27 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in Parliament a number of measures affecting the economy, including changes in hire-purchase and credit sale agreements of which details are given below:

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Hire-Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1471). The effect of the Order will be to reduce the maximum period for the payment of the balance due under hire-purchase or credit sale agreements, entered into on or after July 28, 1965, to 30 months, in respect of most of those goods for which the maximum period was previously 36 months.

Copies of the Order can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches price 3d. each (6d. per post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1).

Notes: The goods covered include radio and television sets, record players, refrigerators, washing machines, cars, motor cycles, caravans and carpets.

The goods for which the maximum period for repayment is not reduced are cookers and water heaters (where the period remains at 48 months) and furniture and bedding (where the maximum period remains at 36 months).

There is no change in the amount of the deposit required to be paid before entering into hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements.

Lord Rhodes (right), Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, touring the modernized £250,000 spinning unit at Park Mill, Royton, Lancs – one of the mills in the Shiloh Spinners group – on July 19. Referring to the cotton textile industry's increased productivity, Lord Rhodes said: 'It could not have been achieved without modernization.' Since the company first installed the Permo condenser spinning system at Park Mill two years ago, output has doubled from 20,000 lb. of yarn a week to 40,000 lb. This has been achieved with an increase of only 10 per cent in the labour force. Lord Rhodes is seen here with Mr. Darrell Shaw, a director and manager of Park Mill.

Britain attracted 211,000 foreign visitors in May

OVER 211,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in May – 31,000 more than in the same month last year, reports the British Travel Association, Britain's official tourist organization.

The May arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors in the first five months of the year to over 600,000 – an increase of 51,000 (11 per cent) on the same period of record-breaking 1964.

A BTA spokesman said that European visitors in May numbered 126,000, compared with 106,000 in May last year. The May arrivals brought total European visitors in the first five months of the year to 382,000 – 38,000 more than in the January-to-May period of 1964.

Visitors from the United States in May numbered 68,000 – 10,000 more than in the same month last year – bringing total United States arrivals in the first five months to 168,000, which was an increase of 18,000 on the period.

Report of Monopolies Commission on the supply of petrol to retailers

THE REPORT of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of petrol to retailers in the United Kingdom was published on July 23.

2. The Monopolies Commission were asked to investigate the existence in this trade of monopoly conditions, as defined in the monopolies legislation, and, if they found that such conditions prevailed, to investigate whether certain practices were followed as a result of, or for the purpose of preserving, those conditions, and, if so, whether the practices operated or might be expected to operate against the public interest.

3. The practices in question were:

(i) the making of agreements under which certain exclusive dealing and other restrictions were accepted by retailers;
(ii) the withholding of supplies of petrol from retailers;
(iii) the acquisition or use of petrol stations.

4. The Commission find that there are monopoly conditions in the supply of petrol to retailers in that:

(i) The Shell-Mex and BP group supply more than one-third of all the petrol within the terms of reference; and
(ii) a number of petrol suppliers, who between them supply 99 per cent of all the petrol supplied to retailers in the United Kingdom, have been so conducting their respective affairs as to restrict competition, because each of them has recommended the price at which his retailers should sell his petrol, with the result that retailers who follow the recommendation do not compete with each other in the prices they charge for that petrol.

5. With regard to the practices specified in the reference, the Commission find that:

(a) most of the suppliers make agreements involving the acceptance of exclusive dealing and other restrictions by retailers either as a result of, or for the purpose of preserving, the conditions;
(b) none of the suppliers withholds supplies of petrol from petrol retailers either as a result of, or for the purpose of preserving, the conditions;
(c) most of the suppliers acquire petrol stations for the purpose of preserving the conditions.

6. The Commission find that these agreements made by petrol suppliers with retailers have certain undesirable features and results, and to this extent operate and may be expected to operate against the public interest.

7. The Commission find that the agreements operate and may be expected to operate against the public interest in so far as:

(a) many agreements are for terms which are too long;
(b) many agreements contain restrictions relating to lubricating oil and other products;
(c) the relationship between petrol suppliers and retailers created by these agreements provides opportunities for suppliers to influence trade in non-petroleum products (e.g. tyres, batteries and accessories);
(d) some agreements provide, in circumstances where this is not justified, that if the retailer wishes to sell his premises the supplier shall have a right of pre-emption;
(e) where petrol stations are operated by tenants of the petrol suppliers, some agreements afford the tenants insufficient security of tenure.

8. The Commission find that the acquisition of petrol stations by the petrol suppliers may be expected to operate against the public interest unless some limit is imposed.

9. The Commission recommend the following safeguards:

(i) the term of any solus agreement for petrol (except in relation to company-owned stations) should not normally exceed five years, though it may provide for annual extension;
(ii) when a loan is made by a supplier to a retailer, a solus tie may extend to the date for repayment of the loan, even if this exceeds five years, but the loan agreement should provide that the retailer may at his option repay in full at any time after five years, and the exclusive tie should then terminate; loans should be for a definite period, and not one contingent on the purchase of a specified gallonage;
(iii) agreements for the hire purchase or loan of petrol equipment which restrict the retailer's use of the equipment should provide for it to pass unrestricted to the retailer on payment of the appropriate sum; no such agreement should restrict the use of any other equipment;
(iv) while suppliers may obtain undertakings from their retailers to stock and sell their own lubricants, there should be no commitment to take specified quantities, and no restrictions of any kind should be imposed on the right of retailers to deal in other brands; this recommendation also applies to kerosene and anti-freeze, where these are marketed through petrol stations;
(v) petrol suppliers should not accept any commission or other incentive from manufacturers in respect of the sale or purchase of non-petroleum products (tyres, batteries, accessories, etc.) by their solus retailers, nor should they include restrictions about such products in their agreements with their retailers; any existing agreements of this sort should be terminated;
(vi) agreements should not give suppliers the option to purchase the premises of a petrol station, except where the supplier has made a loan to a retailer to cover the purchase, construction or substantial development of the station; in that case, the loan agreement may provide that the supplier is to have the option to purchase if the retailer wishes to dispose of the premises while any part of the loan is outstanding;
(vii) no petrol supplier (or group) whose deliveries of petrol to company-owned stations exceed 15 per cent of his total deliveries to retailers, and whose total deliveries exceed 10 million gallons, in any year, should build or acquire any further petrol stations while such excess continues;
(viii) subject to certain exceptions, petrol suppliers should not let or license their petrol stations for periods of less than three years.

10. The Commission also recommend that these modifications and conditions should be applied to existing agreements, as from the time at which effect is given to the recommendations in relation to future agreements.

11. The Report is not signed by all members of the Commission. Mr. Bruce (because he was appointed to the Commission during the later stages of the investigation), Mr. Roskill (because of his professional connections with some of the companies which figure in the report) and Mr. Walker (because he was until recently chairman of a company with interests in the oil industry) did not take part in the investigation. Professor Barna signified his dissent from the conclusions and recomendations of the Commission. The note of his dissent has been published with the Commission's report. Professor Barna's view is that all exclusive selling arrangements in the actual circumstances of the industry today operate and may be expected to operate against the public interest.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade in a statement to Parliament on July 23 said:

'In the light of the Commission's thorough investigation and report, I am satisfied that the solus system in the petrol trade as now operated is in some respects contrary to the public interest. I am now considering with my Rt. hon. Friend, the Minister of Power, what action should be taken to protect the public interest. We look to the fullest co-operation from the industry in following up the Commission's report.'

Copies of the Report are available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 13s. Copies by post can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 price 14s. 7d.

Typewriter factory for Portmadoc

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the former advance factory of 9,000 sq. ft. at Portmadoc has been re-allocated to Smith-Corona Ltd., of West Bromwich, Staffs, a subsidiary of the SCM Corporation of New York.

Smith-Corona Ltd., manufacture portable and electric typewriters and photo-copying equipment at West Bromwich. They currently export 80 per cent of their total output, mostly to the North American continent.

They have immediate plans to assemble portable typewriters at the Portmadoc factory where it is expected that jobs will be provided for about 100 (of which half will be for men) and that the labour force in the longer term may reach 180.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956

Removal from the Register of a film agreement under Section 12

THE BOARD OF TRADE have given a direction to the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements under Section 12 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, authorizing him to remove from the Register particulars of an agreement between the members of the British Film Producers' Association.

Section 12 of the Act provides that the Board of Trade may, upon representations from the Registrar, give directions authorizing him to remove from the Register particulars of such agreements of which particulars are for the time being entered therein as appear to the Board to be of no substantial economic significance.

Section 12 (3) of the Act requires the Board of Trade to lay before each House of Parliament a statement containing particulars of the agreement to which the direction relates and this was done on July 22.

Statement by the Minister of State (Home) of the Board of Trade

Upon receiving a representation from the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, the Board of Trade under section 12 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, gave on July 21, 1965, a direction authorizing him to remove from the Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements all the particulars now contained therein of the agreement between the Members of the British Film Producers' Association, particulars of which are included in the Register under No. 853.

Notes:

1. The agreement to be removed from the register concerns restrictions accepted by members as to the method of calculating annual subscriptions to their Association, which are based on the quantities of goods used or produced.

2. The agreement had been removed from the register on two previous occasions, but because of variations in the parties to it the directions issued had become invalid.

3. Seventy-six previous directions have been issued by the Board of Trade under section 12. The last direction appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 11, 1965 (page 1291).

Purchase Tax on drugs and medicines

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17 (3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963 entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Direction 1965 which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction, which is operative from July 20, 1965, is to make the following addition and extension to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order 1964.

The addition

To Head III of the Schedule

sulthiame:

The extension

In Head III, the entry relating to 'Piperazine-1-carbodithioic betaine' is amended as follows:

'Piperazine-1-carbodithioic betaine, whether or not mixed with thiabendazole;'

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Footwear industry deputation to Board of Trade

ON JULY 16 a deputation, led by Mr. E. Rayne (president, British Footwear Manufacturers Federation) and including representatives of manufacturers and employees in the footwear industry, visited Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State, Board of Trade, to voice their concern at the growth of low-cost imports, particularly from Hong Kong, Japan and from Iron Curtain countries.

The Minister said that he was sympathetic to the industry's case and its concern for the future and that he would give careful consideration to what might be done.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 13.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.35	Methimazole . . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	6629
30.03	Preparations containing sodium salts to methotrexate equivalent to not less than 40% by weight and not more than 60% by weight of methotrexate.	Methotrexate (parenteral)	December 31, 1965	5662
70.03	Tubing of soda glass, having a diameter of not less than 8 mm. and not more than 9 mm. and having a wall thickness of not less than 0·85 mm. and not more than 0·95 mm.	Soda glass tubing . .	December 31, 1965	8748

Purchase tax registration; manufacturers of clothing

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise wish to remind all traders who manufacture clothing that they are required by law to apply for purchase tax registration if their gross takings from sales of goods manufactured by them and chargeable with purchase tax exceed or are likely to exceed £500 a year. (The wholesale value of any goods manufactured for letting out on hire or appropriated or applied to use in or in connection with a trader's business should be aggregated with gross takings from sales in order to determine registrability.) For purchase tax purposes, any person who has his goods made up by someone else (e.g., his cloth made up by a CMT trader) is deemed by law to be the manufacturer of the resulting goods.

The fact that a trader may be charged tax by his maker-up on, for example, trimmings supplied by the latter, does not affect the responsibility of the trader, if registrable, to apply for registration and account for tax on the full value of the completed garments. Traders who were in contact with the Customs and Excise some years ago, and were then deemed to be not registrable, should appreciate that developments in their businesses may have rendered them registrable now.

Failure to make timely application for registration renders a trader liable to heavy penalties, and may also involve payment of substantial arrears of purchase tax due in respect of past sales and appropriations.

Traders concerned are accordingly advised in their own interest to keep full records of their sales of goods manufactured by them, separately from their records of sales of bought-in goods, so that they may readily notice if their own manufacture exceeds or seems likely to exceed £500 a year.

Any trader in doubt or requiring further information is advised to consult the local Officer of Customs and Excise.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, **Board of Trade Journal,** ***Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey*** **7877,** ***Ext.*** **2653-6),** ***and not to HM Stationery Office.***

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during August to October, 1965

The following British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic officers are expected to be in this country during August to October, 1965.

AUSTRALIA (Brisbane)	P. Holmes	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September	In present post since 1963.
(Melbourne)	D. J. R. Hack	British Trade Commissioner	From mid-August	Previously British Trade Commissioner in India (Calcutta)
(Sydney)	W. E. Smith	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September-October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria (Kaduna).
CEYLON (Colombo)	R. K. McKenzie	British Trade Commissioner	October	In present post since 1963.
IRAQ (Baghdad)	H. St. J. B. Armitage	First Secretary (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1963.
ITALY (Naples)	L. J. A. Parish	H.M. Consul (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1963.
NICARAGUA (Managua)	R. P. Pinsent	H.M. Consul-General	September	In present post since 1963.
NIGERIA (Lagos)	M. Z. Wasilewski	British Trade Commissioner	September/October	In present post since 1964.
SUDAN (Khartoum)	R. W. Munro	Counsellor (Commercial)	September	Previously Counsellor (Commercial) in Iraq (Baghdad).

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. A list of the Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, are listed below. Those firms and organizations *other than* in the Eastern Region and the London and South-Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4., are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Board of Trade Regional Controllers

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department, and of the Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, are given below.

Northern Region
Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
R. Wood, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
(Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: ONE 2. 27575, TELEX .53178, Answer Back – BOT NTYNE).
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland;
J. Gardiner, West Riding House, 4 Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland. (Tel. Workington 3788).

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York; Lincolnshire. (Parts of Lindsey only.)
E. Atherton, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. TELEX. 55265, Answer Back – BOT LEEDS).

North Western Region
Cheshire, the High Peak District of Derbyshire (viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith), Lancashire.
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E., 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code 061. CEN 2171. TELEX. 66104, Answer Back BOT MCHR).

Midland Region
Derbyshire, except the High Peak District (see under North Western Region), Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland and Kesteven and the County Borough of Lincoln), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.
P. J. L. Homan, Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221. TELEX. 33702, Answer Back – BOT BHAM).

Eastern Region
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Oxfordshire and Suffolk.
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E., Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 6271. TELEX. 25991, Answer Back – BOTCROMWELL LDN).

London and South Eastern Region
Greater London Council administrative area; Dorset (Poole M.B. only), Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Kent, Surrey and Sussex.
J. W. Stoodley, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. TELEX. 25991, Answer Back – BOTCROMWELL LDN).

South Western Region
Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Dorset (excluding Poole M.B.), Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
M. Weber, Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol 1.
(Tel. Bristol 294821. Code:OBR 2. 294821. TELEX. 44214, Answer Back – BOT BRISTOL).

Wales
The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E., Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff.
(Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. TELEX. 49203, Answer Back – AGFIFOOD CARDIFF).

Scotland
The whole of Scotland.
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E., 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3.
(Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. TELEX. 77583, Answer Back – BOT GLASGOW).
District Office: R. Forsyth, 29a High Street, Inverness.
(Tel. Inverness 30867. Code: OIN 3. 30867).

Northern Ireland
H. E. Jones, C.B.E., Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. TELEX 74578, Answer Back – GOVNI BELFAST).

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

TUESDAY, JULY 20

Tariff preferences to Nigeria

Asked if he would state in table form the value to Nigeria of preferences given by the United Kingdom; and on what products these preferences were given, Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, provided information which is published in *Hansard* for July 20, col. 203.

Industries with more than 200,000 employees

The President of the Board of Trade was asked if he would list all the industries with more than 200,000 registered employees, giving the number employed and the total value of the goods and services produced by each and the value of production per employee for each of the last five years and for 1939, 1946 and 1951. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State (Home), Board of Trade, provided information, derived from reports on the Census of Production, in respect of each year since 1935 for which a full Census has been taken. He said that similar figures were in process of being compiled for the 1963 Census, and up to date indications of movements in production and employment were available from the official index of industrial production and the Ministry of Labour's estimates of employment. The tables are published in *Hansard* for July 20, col. 204.

Arrears of unexamined patent applications

A member asked, in endeavouring to find ways to reduce arrears of unexamined patent applications in the Patent Office, what study had been made of those aspects of the compact prosecution procedure recently adopted by the United States Patent Office for the same purpose which were applicable to United Kingdom practice, including the encouragement of personal interviews between examiners and the professional representatives of applicants. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, replied: 'I understand that the compact prosecution procedure recently adopted in the United States Patent Office is very similar to that followed in the British Patent Office. Personal interviews are encouraged wherever the examiners think that they would be helpful.'

Unofficial strikes in the motor industry

Asked if he would give an estimate of the value of United Kingdom exports lost in June as a result of unofficial strikes following trade disputes at the Jaguar Car Company and other firms in the motor industry, the President said that it was not possible to make a reliable estimate of this kind; but there was no doubt that recent unofficial strikes in the motor industry had led to loss of exports.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21

Postal giro service

A motion 'that this House would welcome the establishment of a postal giro service in the United Kingdom offering similar facilities to those given by postal giro systems in other countries' was agreed. (Debate in *Hansard*, cols. 1589-1643).

THURSDAY, JULY 22

New industry in ex-coal mining districts

The President of the Board of Trade was asked, following the capital reconstruction of the coal industry, what new steps he intended to take to ensure that new industry was steered into those areas in which the closure of coal mines was likely to be expedited.

The President said: 'As soon as prospective pit closures are notified to the Board of Trade, we take these into account in all aspects of our Distribution of Industry policy. The Government is now in consultation with the National Coal Board about its future plans.'

Inspectors' reports on travel agents

Asked if he had received the report from the inspector inquiring into the affairs of Travel and Holiday Clubs Limited and Fiesta Tours Limited; and if he would make a statement, the President said that the report of the inspectors had been delayed by several weeks. Delay had been caused partly by litigation and partly by the possibility of additional evidence.

FRIDAY, JULY 23

Patents (Employees' Inventions) Bill

The Minister of State (Home), moved the second reading of the Patents (Employees' Inventions) Bill (Lords) which was debated on July 23 and July 27.

MONDAY, JULY 26

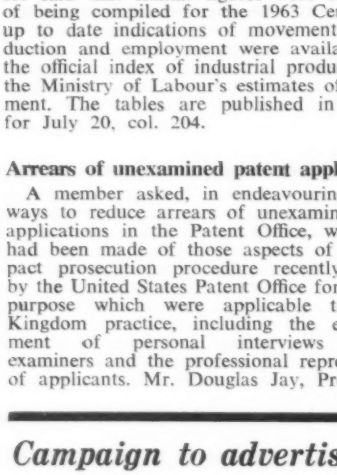
British investment in Africa

The President was asked what was the estimated total British investment in each British protectorate or colony in Africa, together with the estimated value of imports and exports to and from Great Britain and each British territory. In reply the Minister of State (Overseas) said that those figures which were available in respect of British investment in the countries mentioned were set out below. The value of trade with these countries in any period could be obtained from Account IV of the Overseas Trade Accounts or Trade and Navigation Accounts. Estimates were available only for the book value at the end of 1962 of private direct investments of companies engaged in industries other than oil, insurance and banking. It was not possible to give figures for all the countries for which information was requested, since to do so would reveal confidential information about individual firms.

Book value of British private direct investments at end-1962 (excluding oil, insurance and banking)

	£ million
South Africa	269
Mozambique	Nil
Sierra Leone	16
Ghana	54
Nigeria	79
Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi	108
Tanzania	2
Kenya	20
Uganda, and investment in Commonwealth countries in East Africa not allocated to particular countries	30
Other Commonwealth countries in Africa	1

Campaign to advertise Government services for exporters


We can help you profit from new markets overseas.
Call EXPORT INTELLIGENCE
- and get the vital facts, key contacts and individual guidance you need–for the price of a telephone call

The advertising campaign to publicise the Government's services for exporters has now been running for several weeks in the national and local Press and is being extended this month into the trade and technical Press.

A representative advertisement appeared on pages 1360 and 1361 of June 18 issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The slogan of the campaign is 'Call Export Intelligence' and is mainly directed to management concerned with overseas trade. Telephone calls are invited for:

1. Guidance on individual export problems
2. Information on the most likely market(s) for product(s) overseas
3. Introductions to potential agents and buyers
4. Help with overseas business visits
5. Status reports on foreign firms
6. Information on Tariff and Import regulations
7. Details of overseas contracts out for tender
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas
9. Assistance in finding licensees abroad
10. Information on how to market and advertise abroad
11. Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs
12. Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

Special telephone lines and staff have been installed at the Board's Export Services Branch and regional offices to facilitate the handling of inquiries. The telephone numbers are given below:

HQ: London CITy 9633 Telex 25977

Belfast (Ministry of Commerce) Belfast 28271 Telex 74578
Birmingham MIDland 8221 Telex 33702
Bristol 294821 Telex 44214
Cardiff 65426 Telex 49203
Glasgow CITy 2855 Telex 77583
Inverness 30867/8
Leeds 20485 Telex 55265
London (South Eastern Counties) TATe Gallery 4355 Telex 25991
London (Eastern Counties) TATe Gallery 6271 Telex 25991
Manchester DEAnsgate 9321 Telex 66104
Newcastle 27575 Telex 53178
Workington 3788

New Books

Japan's Economic Expansion, by G. C. Allen (308 pages. Oxford University Press, 50s.). The seven page select bibliography included in this book is a reminder of the quantity of the available literature in English dealing with the Japanese economy. Professor Allen has himself made several previous contributions to this literature, notably in *A Short Economic History of Modern Japan* (Allen & Unwin, 1962) and *Japan's Economic Recovery* (OUP, 1958). *Japan's Economic Expansion* is in effect a second edition of the latter work, considerably revised and expanded to include a reassessment of the facts and a more detailed analysis of the causes of the process of development in Japan's agriculture, industry, finance and trade in the post-war period. The earlier book was much concerned with the differences and similarities in the organization and functioning of the Japanese economy between pre-war and post-war times. *Japan's Economic Expansion* still provides such comparisons and contrasts, for example, in its chapters on economic development in the 1930s and the course of recovery and expansion after 1945, and on industrial organization and the Zaibatsu; but the author now directs his attention particularly towards the new phase of economic development upon which Japan seems to be entering, in which some of the factors which contributed most powerfully to growth are weakening or changing their form. Economic planning, the financial system and monetary policy, agriculture, the major industries, labour, and foreign trade are also treated at chapter length in this book. A statistical appendix of 26 tables provides data covering various periods between 1930 and 1963. The book is issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

United Kingdom (40 pages. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HM Stationery Office and Government Bookshops) is the latest title to be published in the 1964-1965 series of economic surveys by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. It analyses the origins of last winter's balance of payments crisis, and discusses the short-term prospects for the United Kingdom economy and the major policy issues involved in reaching overall balance of payments equilibrium. Statistical tables presenting data for various periods to the first quarter of 1965 are included in the text and in a statistical annex.

A Bibliography for Investment and Economic Analysis (104 pages. Society of Investment Analysts, 21 Godliman Street, London, E.C.4, 30s. including postage, additional copies to same address 25s. Spiral binding). This bibliography stems from the work initiated by the society in preparation for the Second Congress of the European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies held in 1963 (an earlier bibliography on the same subject was noticed in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 17, 1964, on page 128). The aim of the bibliography has been ' . . . to provide sufficient source material in any subject of prospective interest to the investment analyst or to anyone else undertaking a general study of industrial or economic conditions to enable him to produce a well-informed assessment'. The effective date of the bibliography is Autumn 1964. It is classified by a special scheme of which the schedules are given, and there is an index to the individual industries covered. Brief annotations are given to each entry. No non-British material is included except a few publications of international organizations, and no prices are given. The bibliography has 'been especially selective in the inclusion of material appearing in articles in journals'.

Furniture Trade and Consumer: a Consumer Council Study (52 pages. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This Consumer Council publication is based on four surveys of consumer experience of buying furniture. Amongst the subjects discussed are the structure of the furniture industry as it affects the consumer; the statistical basis of the surveys; the factors influencing people's choice of furniture shop and furniture; and the causes of dissatisfaction and their relative importance. The study reflects extensive discussions with furniture manufacturers and retailers, and the council suggests a number of ways in which the industry could give better service to the customer.

Portable Fire Extinguishing Appliances, by the Fire Protection Association (32 pages. Fire Protection Association, Aldermary House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. 2s. 6d. to non-members of the Association). Swift action in the first stages of a fire is often the decisive factor in preventing small outbreaks from growing into disastrous ones. For the effective handling of small fires a wide range of extinguishers is available. This booklet aims at giving practical help in the choice of appliance best suited to the needs of individual industrial and commercial managers. It includes an illustrated section on the use of various types of extinguisher, as well as instruction on the correct installation, maintenance and use of such apparatus. There is also an appendix on extinguishing fires in the home.

The Contribution of Engineering to the British Economy, by Sir Harold Hartley (27 pages. Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.). This is the text of the first Maurice Lubbock Memorial Lecture, given at the University of Oxford, and intended 'for a scientific and lay audience, on engineering in relation to its environment – its industrial application, its place in society, its significance for manager, sociologists, economists and others, and its significance for education'. Sir Harold bases his case on an analysis of the organic structure of British industry today. He examines various sections of industry on the basis of their contribution to the Gross National Product and their reliance on engineering skills, and he concludes, with Prince Philip, that 'The engineer is in fact the means by which the people are enabled to enjoy the fruits of science'.

Industrial Organization: Theory and Practice, by Joan Woodward (293 pages. Oxford University Press, 35s.). Presents chronologically the results of a 10-year empirical study of the management organization of 100 firms in South Essex. The author presented an interim report *Management and Technology*, published by HM Stationery Office in 1958, and the new work incorporates and expands the material of the previous study together with a follow-up investigation into organization structure. The book is in three parts; Part 3, The Follow-up Investigations, discusses the theoretical implications of the research findings.

Management and Advertising Problems in the Advertiser-Agency Relationship (138 pages. New York, Association of National Advertisers, Inc. Available in the United Kingdom through the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, 35s.) is a study conducted for the Association by Booz-Allen & Hamilton, Inc. The objective of the study, which was confined to the practices of men in high management positions in highly successful American companies and agencies, was 'to give corporate management a tool to aid them in planning for the future and in achieving maximum value from the resources offered by [advertising] agencies'. No unsuccessful marketers were interviewed. The 'more successful' among those interviewed were those who spent most on advertising. The book is simply written. There is no index.

Woman and the National Market: Cosmetics (101 pages. Odhams Press Ltd., 105s.). The findings emerging from this latest in a series of nation-wide surveys on cosmetics, carried out for *Woman* magazine, show that the average woman is using an increasingly wide range of cosmetics. The use of hair and hand preparations, face make-up, hair colourants, nail varnish, eye shadow and all-in-one make-up having increased appreciably over the past two years. Because of the changes constantly taking place in this market it has been necessary to add some new products to the questionnaire and to exclude others, but as the definitions and questioning technique have been kept constant since the first survey in 1955 the majority of the results of the current survey are comparable with those done in 1955, 1957, 1960 and 1962, and details of earlier years are included. 4,145 women aged from 15 to 64 and from various social classes were interviewed; 38 cosmetic preparations were covered and brand names were given; prefaces to each part of the report explain the questioning technique used and provide definitions of product categories where necessary; and the Appendix includes details of the sample and a copy of the questionnaire used.

Supermarket Net Profits: A Pilot Study (43 pages. Merchandising and Marketing Development Limited, 55 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, 21s.). The producers of this report emphasize that this first study is mainly designed to establish suitable techniques for such an investigation, prior to a major study which it is hoped will reveal the Net Profit Operation of a modern supermarket. They have collaborated in this survey with Waitrose Ltd., one of whose branches was selected as a 'guinea-pig'. The conclusions drawn are necessarily in very general terms, dealing with only specific aspects of the operation of the supermarket, e.g. audit, allocation of expenses, space allocation for goods, and selling methods for specific commodities, e.g. sugar.

Problems and Methods of Marketing Industrial and Capital Goods (15 pages. Battelle-Institut EV, Frankfurt am Main; available from Battelle Institute Ltd., 15 Hanover Square, London, W.1, Free.) This document is a proposal to medium and large sized firms to invest up to a maximum of DM.2,000 in a marketing research project with this non-profit United States organization, in return for which they would receive a detailed written report within a year. It is argued that the European industrial and capital goods market is moving from a sellers' to a buyers' market and a good deal can be learnt from the United States' approach where this transition was experienced some time ago. It is claimed that by spreading the cost of research over many sponsors, the information obtained from a systematic investigation is available at low cost.

Other publications

TRADE DIRECTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN 1965 INCLUDING CLASSIFIED TRADE INDEX. 120 pages. Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co. 20s.

Correction

In the *Board of Trade Journal* Index to Vol. 188, January-June 1965 (published in July 23, 1965 issue), on page ii, in the list of abbreviations, for Q)=Parliamentary Question read (PQ)=Parliamentary Question. On page viii, under IMPORT DUTIES, UK; Exemptions, line 7, for 495 read 493.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	108	140	146	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	138	123	106	153	121	164	184	153	+482	+332	+44	+47
1963															
3rd quarter	118	121	137	131	119	104	138	107	140	164	141	+ 3	— 12	— 7	— 1
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	151	168	145	+121	+ 61	+23	+35
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	148	116	156	176	152	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	123	128	142	136	121	105	151	121	155	184	149	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	145	139	123	106	155	121	169	188	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	141	124	107	160	128	174	186	158	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	145	126	108	160	139	162	107	161	+52	+ 49	— 6	+ 6
1964															
December	..	132	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965															
January	..	133	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	130	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—	series shown in thousands						3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	130	130	+ 96
1964	161	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963																
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	121·5	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	133	132	— 1
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	121·8	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	154	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	161	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965																
1st quarter	167*	121*	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	+ 6
2nd quarter			132·0	+5·2	111·0*	129·0*	155·8	293	— 60	—58	288	+55	+33	151*	140*	
1964																
December	161	124	128·3	+4·8	109·4	126·8	152·1	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	149	146	..
1965																
January	162*	123*	128·7	+4·6	109·2	127·9	153·2	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February	165*	122*	128·7	+4·5	109·8	128·3	153·4	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March	167*	121*	129·1	+4·4	110·0	128·8	154·2	341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April	167*	123*	131·6	+5·5	110·9*	128·8*	155·1	313	— 28	—20	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	168*	123*	132·1	+5·1	111·3*	129·0*	155·9	297	— 16	—23	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June			132·4	+4·9	110·9*	129·1*	156·5	268	— 29	—33	302	+15	+13	147*	139*	
July								264*	— 4*	—15	296*	— 6*	+ 3			

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Index of industrial production for May

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for May, 1965, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 132 (seasonally adjusted). The index for May suggests that when allowance is made for month to month fluctations the underlying trend of activity has shown little change since January. In the first five months of 1965 production was running at about 3 per cent above the average for the year 1964.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·0	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	119·9	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
Unadjusted:														
1963 4th quarter	127	99	128	120	115	128	144	129	146	126	134	76	126	119
1964 1st quarter	128	100	128	110	108	115	150	131	153	128	135	76	130	123
2nd quarter	130	98	133	121	113	136	155	134	158	132	139	75	137	126
3rd quarter	120	84	122	118	110	131	146	133	148	117	128	73	110	109
4th quarter	134	99	135	123	116	136	154	141	156	134	147	75	128	124
1965 1st quarter	135	98	136	117	112	126	161	140	164	136	147	75	133	132
1965 Mar.	137	100	139	123	113	141	165	144	168	140	153	75	137	129
Apr. (prov.)	130	91	131	117	110	131	160	153	161	128	134	75	133	126
May (prov.)	137	102	140	125	117	140		147		140	149	75	143	134
Seasonally adjusted:														
1963 4th quarter	124	96	125	117	112	125	144	128	146	123	128	76	128	116
1964 1st quarter	127	96	128	116	110	126	147	131	150	127	135	75	128	120
2nd quarter	128	95	129	117	111	126	151	134	153	127	136	75	126	122
3rd quarter	128	95	129	120	113	132	152	135	155	127	137	74	123	119
4th quarter	130	95	132	121	113	133	153	140	156	130	141	75	129	121
1965 1st quarter	132	96	133	121	113	137	157	140	160	133	144	74	127	127
1964 Dec.	132	97	133	121	113	135	154	138	157	133	145	75	130	121
1965 Jan.	133	97	135	121	114	134	157	142	159	136	149	75	129	129
Feb.	132	96	134	121	113	136	156	136	159	133	143	74	129	129
Mar.	130	94	131	122	111	141	158	141	161	129	140	74	123	124
Apr. (prov.)	131	92	133	118	112	128	159	150	160	131	140	74	128	125
May (prov.)	132	95	134	117	112	127		147		135	147	75	129	125
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	133	96	134	121	113	135	155*	138	158	134	146	75	129	127
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	131	93	133	119	112	132	158*	146		131	142	75	127	125

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing,				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
Unadjusted:															
1963 4th quarter	123	122	126	121	120	105	127	143	143	143	127	140	133	131	145
1964 1st quarter	127	126	133	120	116	105	128	142	146	136	119	139	133	131	162
2nd quarter	133	133	136	118	116	105	123	151	160	136	129	144	140	137	125
3rd quarter	117	116	121	112	108	93	123	146	153	135	126	127	130	136	109
4th quarter	134	134	136	124	124	105	128	155	159	149	137	144	143	137	154
1965 1st quarter	141	142	141	123	121	109	130	151	157	142	127	146	139	137	171
1965 Mar.	138	138	140	124	121	108	133	153	158	145	132	141	142		164
Apr. (prov.)	138	140	133	117	113	98	127	150	156	141	121	138			140
May (prov.)	146	147	141	124	122	108	129	157	169	137	131	154			
Seasonally adjusted:															
1963 4th quarter	120	119	123	117	113	101	127	141	143	138	120	136	130	131	133
1964 1st quarter	124	122	130	118	116	102	124	145	149	137	130	136	135	133	138
2nd quarter	129	129	132	117	115	102	124	146	154	134	127	139	134	135	136
3rd quarter	127	127	131	119	117	102	127	151	156	142	125	140	138	136	133
4th quarter	132	131	133	120	117	102	128	153	159	144	130	140	140	137	141
1965 1st quarter	136	136	137	119	118	104	124	152	159	142	136	140	139	139	146
1964 Dec.	132	130	138	120	117	105	128	156	160	149	136	138	144		143
1965 Jan.	138	139	136	121	118	105	129	154	161	142	137	144	137		143
Feb.	138	138	139	121	120	104	125	151	159	140	134	140	141		148
Mar.	132	131	135	116	116	102	118	151	156	143	137	135	140		148
Apr. (prov.)	137	137	134	119	118	104	124	152	159	140	128	138			142
May (prov.)	138	139	137	122	119	103	131	148	160	130	128	144			139
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	136	135	138	121	118	104	128	154	160	144	135	141			145
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	136	136	135	119	118	103	124	150	158	138	131	139			143

* Latest available three months (February-April) and previous three months (November-January).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in May

NEW ORDERS received in the engineering industries have fallen back from the high level recorded for the last quarter of 1964. Seasonally adjusted index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries in these industries are given in Table 1 below. The first estimates now available for May indicate that, after allowing for seasonal factors, net new orders in the three months ending May were 9 per cent lower than in the previous three months with new home orders falling by 8 per cent and new orders for export by 15 per cent. Deliveries were also lower; making the same three-month comparison of the seasonally adjusted series home and export deliveries were each 3 per cent less. Order books for both home and export markets remained unchanged during May.

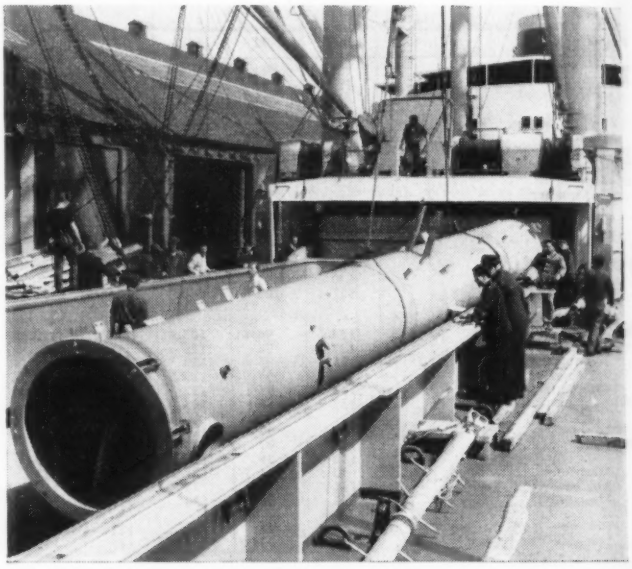
It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) was 2 per cent lower in the three months March to May than in the previous three months.

Description of the statistics

The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 1 and 2 below relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotive and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification). In Table 3 the volume indices of production and orders on hand relate only to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are now being published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors excludes regularly recurring influences it still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review and the seasonal adjustment factors are re-assessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonal adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 1 are three-month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against April are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for March, April and May.



Material worth £720,000 has just been shipped by Lep Transport from Birkenhead destined for the China National Technical Import Corporation. It forms part of a £3 million fertilizer plant for which Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd. of London are designers and main contractors. Shipment was effected in the 8,402 ton gross 'You Hao' owned by the People's Republic of China, and loading was carried out at East Float, Birkenhead, using the heavy-lift floating crane 'Birket'.

(*Tables continued on pages* 235-237)

Problems of Progress in Industry

A series of booklets whose aim is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic and technical problems of industrial progress. Titles include: No. 9 Automation and Skill **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 11*d.*), No. 10 Woman, Wife and Worker **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 11 Money for Effort **1s. 9d.** (2*s.* 1*d.*), No. 12 Human Sciences Aid to Industry **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 13 The Supervisor and His Job **3s.** (3*s.* 5*d.*), No. 14 Teaching Machines and Their Use in Industry **3s.** (3*s.* 5*d.*), No. 15 Training the Adult Worker **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), No. 16 How Research Can Help Training **1s. 6d.** (1*s.* 10*d.*), No. 17 Subjective Standards in Industrial Inspection **2s. 3d.** (2*s.* 7*d.*)
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Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

HMSO

Table 1: Engineering Industries (1)
Seasonally adjusted index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1962 1st quarter	121	120	122	118	117	123	130	131	120
2nd quarter	120	123	125	116	119	124	131	130	127
3rd quarter	118	121	125	115	120	123	129	123	130
4th quarter	117	118	122	112	115	120	128	128	128
1963 1st quarter	118	124	123	115	125	119	123	120	133
2nd quarter	122	137	124	120	133	120	130	148	133
3rd quarter	129	147	128	127	145	126	136	152	135
4th quarter	136	149	130	134	148	128	141	155	135
1964 1st quarter	141	143	134	139	145	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	133	147	154	133	150	147	133
3rd quarter	153	149	135	152	147	135	158	155	134
4th quarter	162	164	140	161	164	140	163	163	139
1965 1st quarter*	169	152	140	167	152	141	174	154	136
1964 June	148	151	132	147	151	132	150	147	132
July	150	150	130	149	148	129	153	156	128
August	152	149	141	151	147	142	156	155	138
September	153	153	134	152	151	133	158	158	134
October	156	161	137	155	158	137	160	165	138
November	161	164	140	159	164	140	166	163	140
December	162	167	142	161	165	143	163	170	139
1965 January*	165	156	148	163	156	149	170	157	145
February*	166	152	139	163	152	141	173	154	135
March*	169	141	132	167	143	134	174	141	127
April*	167	141	143	164	144	146	173	134	135
May*	167	..	143	164	..	142	173	..	146
Average:									
Latest 3 months		141	139		144	141		134	136
Previous 3 months		156	143		156	144		157	140
Percentage change		—9	—3		—8	—3		—15	—3

*Provisional.

(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three months' moving averages.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices. " . . . *essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade . . . in exceedingly convenient form.*"—*The Times.* Monthly **3s. 6d.** (by post 3s. 11d.). Annual subscription **£2 7s.** including postage.

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Table 2: Engineering Industries (1)
Unadjusted index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	115	135	122	123	121	139
2nd quarter	123	138	123	121	135	120	128	146	133
3rd quarter	130	140	120	128	137	119	136	146	124
4th quarter	135	145	133	131	139	131	144	159	139
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter*	167	161	144	165	164	145	172	154	142
1964 January	136	131	125	133	138	124	142	113	130
February	137	149	138	135	150	137	142	145	143
March	140	159	139	138	164	140	143	144	137
April	144	169	134	144	173	131	145	153	142
May	147	196	133	148	162	134	146	140	131
1965 January*	162	153	138	160	152	138	170	156	137
February*	165	165	144	163	167	143	172	159	145
March*	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	148	143
April*	167	134	132	165	135	132	173	133	132
May*	168	153	146	167	159	145	171	135	148

*Provisional
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 1.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

OVERSEAS VISITORS TO BRITISH ENGINEERING FIRMS

Inche Raja Zaimal bin Raja Sulaiman, general manager of the Central Electricity Board of the Federation of Malaya, and Mr. J. F. Bird, director and overseas manager, A Reyrolle and Co. Ltd. looking at 33kV switchgear in the Company's Hebburn Works The switchgear is of the same type as that recently ordered by his Board for use in the 33kV electricity supply system in Kuala Lumpur. Reyrolle's recent orders from Malaya for 33kV, 66kV, and 11kV switchgear now total more than £65,000.

Visitors from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, Mr. M. M. Misra, Director of Telegraphs, Agra (right) and Mr. K. Swaminathan, Deputy Chief Engineer (Transmission) (centre) at the Reading Telephone Exchange discuss with an engineer the techniques of pulse code modulation (PCM) equipment supplied for user trials by Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Plessey Company Limited. PCM techniques enable the traffic carrying capacity of existing cables to be increased.

Aeronautical engineering students from the Delft University recently visited the Dowty Rotol factory. They are here examining undercarriages used on Holland's Fokker Friendship airliner.

A class in television camera techniques at the Jamaica Broadcasting Company. The camera is one of four 4½-inch image orthicon television cameras Type 203 supplied by EMI Electronics Ltd.

Table 3: Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (2)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
		1958 = 100			December 1958 = 100		1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	81
1959	105	103	110	101	101	102	82
1960	114	112	116	119	118	121	91
1961	121	122	120	122	120	127	100
1962	123	122	126	118	114	130	100
1963	126	122	134	139	137	145	106
1964	137	133	144	162	161	165	105
1962 1st quarter	121	121	122	124	121	132	101
2nd quarter	125	123	128	123	119	133	107
3rd quarter	125	123	128	122	119	130	94
4th quarter	122	119	126	120	116	129	101
1963 1st quarter	123	120	130	122	120	125	111
2nd quarter	124	120	131	127	125	132	111
3rd quarter	129	123	138	134	133	137	97
4th quarter	128	124	136	141	140	143	107
1964 1st quarter	135	131	143	145	144	146	112
2nd quarter	136	130	143	151	151	150	111
3rd quarter	137	134	143	156	156	156	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	162	105
1965 1st quarter	144*	143*	146*	170*	170*	170*	106
1964 June	136	128	138	151	151	150	
July	135	132	141	153	154	152	
August	138	135	145	155	155	155	
September	138	134	144	156	156	156	
October	137	134	143	158	159	159	
November	140	137	145	163	162	165	
December	145	142	150	164	164	162	
1965 January	149*	149*	151*	166*	166*	167*	
February	143*	143*	144*	167*	166*	170*	
March	140*	138*	144*	170*	170*	170*	
April	140*	..	..	168*	167*	170*	
May	147*	..	..	167*	167*	168*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months	142	143	146				
Previous 3 months	146	138	146				
Percentage change	—2	+4	Nil				

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports

Foreign and Coastal Trade Movements in first quarter of 1965

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during the first quarter of 1965 amounted to 37,852 thousand net tons: this was 3 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1964. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 18,044 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared with cargo during the quarter showed an increase of 1,410 thousand tons over the figure for the same period of 1964. This increase was largely accounted for by increases in the net tonnage of vessels flying the Panamanian (61 per cent), Liberian (34 per cent), Greek (29 per cent) and Swedish (26 per cent) flags. The biggest decrease was by the United States (23 per cent).

Entrances and clearances with cargo from and to most trading areas showed increases over the corresponding period for 1964, the largest being an increase of 524 thousand net tons (20 per cent) for the West Indies and Central America (Atlantic), but entrances and clearances from and to the East Africa, Persian Gulf and India area fell by 308 thousand net tons (7 per cent).

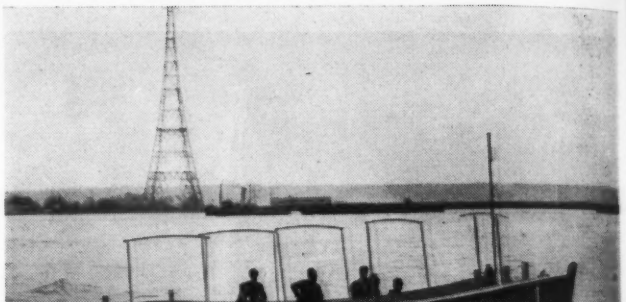
Arrivals and departures with cargo of vessels in the foreign trade at the ports of Southampton, Milford Haven, Harwich and Belfast increased by 491, 360, 240 and 162 thousand net tons respectively.

Total arrivals and departures with cargo in the coasting trade showed an 11 per cent increase compared with the same quarter of 1964. The most notable increases in the individual port figures were for Bristol and London with an increase of 384 thousand net tons and 280 thousand net tons respectively.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, and from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwi



One of two 35-feet heavily built steel general purpose launches supplied by John I. Thornycroft and Co. Ltd. for use in Nigeria. They have been specially designed for side and stern towing and have the flooring in the forward and aft cockpits reinforced for cargo carrying. Good pulling power is obtained from an 86 bhp Thornycroft engine fitted with three-to-one reducing gear. The awning stanchions are removable for shipment and are arranged so that a solid awning can easily be fitted in Nigeria.

cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

TABLE 1 **Shipping movement at UK Ports**

Foreign Trade		Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
			Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
			Entered					Cleared			
With cargo:	Month of March 1964	4,974	8,112	3,600	165	4,347	4,186	4,125	2,040	132	1,954
	Month of March 1965	5,471	9,261	3,881	242	5,138	4,544	4,594	2,300	179	2,116
	Three months ending March 1964	14,828	23,753	10,848	549	12,357	12,873	13,005	6,528	435	6,043
	Three months ending March 1965	14,843	24,900	10,497	596	13,806	12,696	12,952	6,511	440	6,001
In ballast:	Month of March 1964	1,463	1,679	717	46	916	2,140	5,609	2,314	88	3,207
	Month of March 1965	1,352	1,670	739	56	874	2,173	6,077	2,212	106	3,759
	Three months ending March 1964	4,073	5,124	2,262	129	2,734	6,059	16,090	6,669	285	9,136
	Three months ending March 1965	3,810	5,023	2,309	138	2,575	6,118	17,348	6,436	270	10,641

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

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TABLE 2 **Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo**

	Entered				Cleared			
	March		Three months ended March		March		Three months ended March	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Nationality of vessels:	Number of vessels							
United Kingdom	1,556	1,699	4,709	4,583	1,383	1,476	4,253	4,065
Other Commonwealth	123	134	358	357	139	172	448	477
Foreign	3,295	3,638	9,761	9,903	2,664	2,896	8,172	8,154
Total	4,974	5,471	14,828	14,843	4,186	4,544	12,873	12,696
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth (1):								
Registered in United Kingdom	3,600	3,881	10,848	10,497	2,040	2,300	6,528	6,511
Registered in Canada	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Registered in other countries	165	242	546	594	132	179	435	440
Soviet	44	48	169	182	22	19	63	74
Finnish	42	75	144	205	35	28	99	84
Swedish	274	343	799	1,080	119	132	343	355
Norwegian	1,050	1,184	2,678	3,112	307	324	897	966
Danish	241	249	676	616	96	143	318	439
Polish	18	23	51	53	13	10	59	32
German	288	340	804	902	177	241	607	687
Dutch	544	602	1,717	1,586	452	431	1,426	1,153
Belgian	150	164	440	428	128	132	374	376
French	255	266	791	853	177	168	568	577
Spanish	68	61	181	182	51	71	162	187
Italian	112	129	390	446	18	3	21	6
Yugoslav	6	7	36	32	2	5	15	16
Greek	234	286	563	664	35	51	67	151
United States of America	293	208	784	598	198	225	620	483
Panamanian	81	163	261	457	23	4	60	59
Liberian	526	830	1,472	1,988	28	33	68	81
Other	122	160	401	422	73	99	276	278
Total foreign	4,347	5,138	12,357	13,806	1,954	2,116	6,043	6,001
TOTAL	8,112	9,261	23,754	24,900	4,125	4,594	13,005	12,952
Trading Areas:								
Irish Republic	338	373	1,033	1,090	338	382	1,064	1,064
Northern Europe (Foreign)	1,878	2,081	5,747	5,897	1,623	1,715	4,987	4,894
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean countries	770	895	2,175	2,409	553	618	1,654	1,829
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	880	1,129	2,682	3,143	123	143	437	395
West and South Africa	545	729	1,598	2,011	224	250	724	705
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,370	1,275	3,606	3,267	224	266	669	700
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	225	233	678	605	162	211	524	554
Australasia	305	313	858	808	150	146	598	541
North Americ (Atlantic Coast)	683	850	2,008	1,859	417	527	1,374	1,317
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	768	885	2,183	2,636	114	152	393	464
South America (Atlantic Coast)	137	188	493	491	105	110	335	290
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	71	73	194	138	27	17	84	48
North America (Pacific Coast)	133	222	473	522	65	59	162	152
Other areas	9	14	25	26	1	—	1	—
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	2,611	3,008	7,551	7,664	1,080	1,271	3,471	3,603
Total Foreign Countries	5,502	6,253	16,205	17,237	3,046	3,324	9,535	9,350
TOTAL	8,112	9,261	23,754	24,900	4,125	4,594	13,005	12,952

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

TABLE 3 **Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January – March**

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	3	3	11	25	14	31	25	18	48	31	19	51
Bristol	1,051	1,044	445	1,100	1,076	471	117	183	173	954	1,022	424
Cardiff	415	412	168	489	480	282	165	131	199	592	565	320
Dover	872	888	748	1,320	1,234	1,109	843	858	693	1,304	12,36	1,099
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	6	16	14	324	271	103	1	1	4	447	416	103
Folkestone	143	131	123	166	137	127	151	133	121	181	145	130
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	663	696	631	813	772	701	269	165	223	780	818	713
Harwich	937	1,055	850	956	1,084	901	950	1,070	878	973	1,085	919
Holyhead	280	268	250	291	272	259	286	267	249	293	274	255
Hull	1,095	1,159	883	1,228	1,252	992	469	386	556	1,231	1,198	943
Lancaster	160	64	12	167	75	33	4	5	18	105	83	30
Liverpool	2,351	3,433	1,340	4,078	4,145	1,701	1,842	1,748	1,149	4,279	4,404	1,743
London	7,222	7,485	3,704	9,195	9,462	4,562	3,799	3,664	3,015	9,067	9,154	4,673
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,440	1,490	670	1,512	1,566	756	467	442	512	1,323	1,418	781
Middlesbrough	783	796	335	1,065	1,077	473	472	555	388	1,081	1,191	544
Milford Haven	1,104	1,426	97	1,247	1,621	198	119	158	65	1,210	1,507	170
Newhaven	47	63	130	53	67	142	50	64	135	52	68	144
Newport (Mon.)	308	293	125	462	444	217	270	241	181	489	515	240
Plymouth	67	58	124	148	113	210	36	32	95	166	110	196
Southampton	3,073	3,415	547	3,777	4,100	761	1,353	1,501	474	3,766	4,075	777
Swansea	325	245	134	750	634	415	617	555	533	861	705	580
Tyne Ports	555	527	322	843	875	423	375	324	276	1,020	1,085	449
Glasgow	1,342	1,344	405	1,552	1,529	472	711	614	252	1,615	1,495	438
Grangemouth	274	244	269	396	347	318	303	261	245	458	339	309
Greenock	100	135	32	400	386	81	25	25	17	399	474	86
Leith	174	161	247	183	165	256	93	79	165	162	146	226
Belfast	425	536	335	450	567	373	86	135	142	341	543	296
Other ports	1,868	2,058	3,828	2,350	2,568	4,942	1,027	1,065	2,936	2,273	2,506	4,783
TOTAL	28,083	29,443	16,779	35,339	36,333	21,309	14,925	14,679	13,742	35,451	36,597	21,422

TABLE 4 **Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January – March**

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	4	6	24	583	533	725	577	519	664	586	528	693
Bristol	286	487	391	383	601	1,093	141	324	779	539	686	1,155
Cardiff	76	185	194	268	370	715	79	86	462	174	261	678
Cowes	544	325	1,968	909	867	4,030	521	288	1,705	921	860	4,002
Falmouth	41	58	44	239	263	173	30	29	94	69	60	152
Hartlepool	4	27	26	220	199	171	184	158	141	197	199	183
Hull	224	229	107	405	467	437	151	241	335	475	537	488
Immingham	111	196	40	292	401	228	132	318	191	273	454	263
Lancaster	303	405	241	346	430	334	362	402	367	413	439	378
Liverpool	684	805	680	1,016	1,135	1,090	611	694	848	1,014	1,096	1,086
London	1,997	2,167	1,937	2,588	2,652	2,679	549	659	869	2,722	2,839	2,629
Manchester	233	250	171	353	365	398	195	219	224	441	405	382
Middlesbrough	95	90	102	340	365	389	137	102	168	277	271	314
Milford Haven	164	79	30	646	803	262	673	905	274	690	945	298
Newport (Mon.)	78	93	352	171	140	401	47	7	16	156	111	372
Portsmouth	107	114	504	676	656	2,538	21	21	233	675	659	2,536
Preston	253	285	467	288	314	532	219	268	420	285	332	566
Southampton	523	647	2,137	1,410	1,398	2,822	1,229	1,217	2,358	1,401	1,371	2,860
Sunderland	72	65	87	556	498	602	453	402	463	550	481	574
Swansea	42	39	116	469	385	909	269	230	614	308	280	729
Tyne Ports	145	184	73	944	1,005	721	481	466	510	764	778	687
Glasgow	304	298	300	518	478	409	236	269	274	432	438	425
Belfast	1,499	1,471	1,946	1,560	1,563	2,137	1,176	1,142	1,389	1,564	1,562	2,157
Other ports	2,823	3,335	7,773	3,886	4,484	10,812	1,856	2,437	4,916	3,898	4,525	10,888
TOTAL	10,606	11,840	19,710	19,064	20,370	34,607	10,357	11,400	18,314	18,824	20,116	34,495

TABLE 5 **Shipping movement at UK ports**

Coasting Trade – Great Britain	Arrived				Departed			
	Number of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons	Number of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons
With cargo: Month of March 1964	6,408	3,018	2,600	418	6,304	3,019	2,539	480
Month of March 1965	5,954	3,486	2,870	616	5,712	3,540	2,818	722
Three months ending March 1964	17,864	8,932	7,568	1,364	17,475	9,100	7,502	1,498
Three months ending March 1965	17,282	10,176	8,215	1,961	16,717	10,178	8,098	2,080
In ballast: Month of March 1964	4,484	2,591	2,113	478	4,441	2,510	2,079	431
Month of March 1965	5,031	2,845	2,288	557	5,273	2,837	2,348	489
Three months ending March 1964	14,899	8,391	6,815	1,576	14,944	7,963	6,619	1,344
Three months ending March 1965	14,674	8,429	6,684	1,745	15,093	8,163	6,667	1,496
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom								
With Cargo : Month of March 1964	7,194	3,572	3,110	462	6,817	3,431	2,926	505
Month of March 1965	6,727	4,026	3,364	662	6,249	3,969	3,222	747
Three months ending March 1954	20,221	10,606	9,093	1,513	19,023	10,357	8,763	1,594
Three months ending March 1965	19,710	11,840	9,733	2,107	18,314	11,400	9,217	2,183
In ballast: Month of March 1964	4,538	2,630	2,139	491	4,788	2,685	2,231	454
Month of March 1965	5,102	2,879	2,317	562	5,583	3,003	2,463	540
Three months ending March 1964	15,083	8,459	6,859	1,600	16,005	8,468	7,062	1,406
Three months ending March 1965	14,897	8,530	6,754	1,776	16,181	8,716	7,091	1,625

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

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Car and commercial vehicle production in June

DURING THE FIVE-WEEK statistical period of June 1965, the recorded weekly average rates of production were 38,611 cars and 9,590 commercial vehicles.

After allowing for seasonal factors, car production in June continued to recover from the low level in March. During the second quarter of 1965, production on a seasonally adjusted basis was 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter but was still below the level of the fourth quarter of 1964.

Production of commercial vehicles in June on a seasonally adjusted basis was a little lower than in the preceding two months but for the second quarter as a whole, again on a seasonally adjusted basis, production was 4 per cent higher than in the first quarter and regained the high level achieved in the last quarter of 1964.

Recorded exports of cars during the first six months of 1965 at 331,568 units were a tenth less than in the corresponding period of 1964.

Recorded exports of commercial vehicles in the first half of 1965 at 81,986 units were 6 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Car and commercial vehicle production figures

(Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.)

Table 1 Recorded production.

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1964	53	1,867,640	35,238	446,255	8,420	18,481	349
1964 1st quarter	14	518,133	37,010	118,577	8,470	5,057	361
2nd quarter	13	517,758	39,828	117,208	9,016	4,115	317
3rd quarter	13	376,784	28,983	93,986	7,230	3,949	304
4th quarter	13	454,965	34,997	116,484	8,960	5,360	412
1965 1st quarter	13	459,782	35,368	116,314	8,947	4,849	373
2nd quarter	13	488,676	37,590	121,964	9,382	4,625	356
1965 January	4	143,229	35,807	36,343	9,086	1,681	420
February	4	147,132	36,783	36,848	9,212	1,453	363
March	5	169,421	33,884	43,123	8,625	1,715	343
April	4	139,782	34,946	35,401	8,850	1,510	378
May	4	155,837	38,959	40,219	10,055	1,509	377
June	5	193,057	38,611	46,344	9,269	1,606	321

Table 2 Production – Seasonally adjusted.

Monthly averages

Thousands

	Passenger cars	Commercial vehicles
1961	83·7	38·3
1962	104·1	35·4
1963	134·0	33·6
1964	155·6	38·7
1964 1st quarter	155·4	39·2
2nd quarter	155·3	38·8
3rd quarter	148·6	37·3
4th quarter	163·3	40·6
1965 1st quarter	143·4	38·9
2nd quarter	146·3	40·6
1964 July	138·5	32·7
August	158·6	41·2
September	148·9	38·0
October	163·0	40·6
November	162·6	40·3
December	164·2	40·9
1965 January	152·7	39·9
February	144·5	39·5
March	132·9	37·4
April	140·8	41·3
May	145·9	41·8
June	152·2	38·7
Average of:		
January to March	143·4	38·9
April to June	146·3	40·6
Percentage change	+2	+4

Table 3 Recorded exports.

Number

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	616,016	150,705	7,705
1964	679,383	159,226	7,048
1964 1st quarter	183,470	42,576	1,965
2nd quarter	182,725	41,222	1,734
3rd quarter	151,707	35,128	1,422
4th quarter	161,481	40,300	1,927
1965 1st quarter	158,328	38,030	1,802
2nd quarter	173,240	40,390	1,764
1965 January	52,164	11,809	711
February	51,754	13,045	539
March	54,424	13,177	552
April	59,608	12,987	624
May	57,087	12,780	570
June	56,185	14,412	566

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

DEA Progress Report, July 1965

THE JULY 1965 issue of DEA *Progress Report* was published on July 22, and is available free from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

The *Progress Report* is published monthly by the Department of Economic Affairs in two sections, an Economic Section and an Industrial and Regional Section. The articles in the current issue deal with the development of the productivity, prices and incomes policy, since the last article on the subject in *Progress Report* in February; Income from profits; a description of how the NEDCs will be approaching the problem of improving exports; a brief explanation of the work of the Location of Offices Bureau; and short reports on the work of regional Economic Planning Councils and Boards.

'EFTA Bulletin' for July-August

THE LATEST issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* describes work in EFTA to carry out the mandates agreed by EFTA Ministers at their Vienna meeting for studying means of promoting closer European economic co-operation and of developing co-operation within EFTA. Other articles deal with research and industry in Sweden and the development of the machine tool industry in Portugal.

Copies of the *EFTA Bulletin* may be obtained free of charge from the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the Journal. (*See page* 272 *of this issue.*)

May retail sales in N. Ireland

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland for May was 6 per cent higher than in the previous year, compared with increases of 4 per cent in April and March, and 6 per cent for the first quarter as a whole.

Food shops and household goods shops showed increases of 4 per cent and 11 per cent respectively on a year earlier, while clothing and footwear shops showed an increase of 7 per cent on a year earlier.

Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 35, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 113).

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1963 Year	107	+ 4	110	+ 4	106	+ 6	107	+ 2	102	+ 2
1964 Year	114	+ 6	117	+ 7	109	+ 3	112	+ 5	111	+ 8
1964 1st quarter	105	+ 8	114	+ 7	95	+ 7	104	+ 9	96	+11
2nd quarter	109	+ 3	115	+ 4	104	Nil	106	+ 4	103	+ 5
3rd quarter	113	+ 8	117	+ 9	104	+ 4	114	+ 5	112	+10
4th quarter	128	+ 5	123	+ 6	133	+ 1	125	+ 3	133	+ 8
1965 1st quarter	111	+ 6	123	+ 7	97	+ 2	109	+ 4	103	+ 8
1964 May	116	+ 5	119	+ 5	119	+ 4	115	+ 3	107	+ 8
June	110	+ 5	119	+ 9	99	— 2	105	+ 3	106	+ 6
July	108	+ 7	111	+ 7	97	+ 5	108	+ 6	112	+ 7
August	114	+ 9	116	+ 8	107	+ 4	121	+15	114	+11
September	116	+ 5	123	+13	108	+ 3	112	— 4	112	+13
October	115	+ 6	115	+ 4	117	+ 4	115	— 2	113	+13
November	122	+ 4	121	+ 5	130	— 1	134	+ 6	113	+ 4
December	146	+ 6	133	+ 8	153	+ 1	127	+ 6	172	+ 7
1965 January	106	+ 5	115	+ 5	87	— 4	110	+ 3	105	+11
February	116	+10	128	+11	101	+ 9	125	+ 6	104	+11
March	111	+ 4	124	+ 6	102	+ 1	92	+ 5	101	+ 2
April	108	+ 4	114	+ 1	99	+ 5	108	+ 9	105	+ 8
May	123	+ 6	124	+ 4	127	+ 7	128	+11	114	+ 7

Northern Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for May, 1965, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce is 142. (1958 =100). This is the same as the final index for April, 1965, and 2 points higher than for May 1964.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups for May, 1965, with the increase or decrease on May, 1964, shown in brackets are: textiles 131 (+ 2 points); clothing 136 (—1); engineering and metals 106 (+2); food, drink and tobacco 126 (+3); timber and furniture 123 (—25); other manufacturing industries 279 (—30); construction 189 (+18); gas, electricity and water 148 (+12).

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Railway Carriages and Wagons for April 1965.
Footwear for May 1965.
Processed Man-made Continuous Filament Yarns for May 1965.
Wheeled Tractors for May 1965.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Narrow Fabrics for March-May 1965.

Financial statistics July 1965

THE JULY issue of *Financial Statistics* was published on July 21 by the Central Statistical Office (HM Stationery Office, 8s. 6d.). New information is included on the following: Local authorities (tables 24 and 25); Companies (tables 62 to 65), Financial institutions (table 46), Building Societies (tables 47 to 50), and Financial Accounts (tables 1 to 10).

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 26, 1965:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£568,661	
Low cost films		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£63,925	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£2,235	
		£634,821
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£51,615
		£686,436
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 12, 1965, with an estimate of collections for one week, approximately covering entertainments to June 26, 1965		£327,900

The eighth interim allocation for the eighth distribution period will be at the rate of 47 per cent.

Cinema admissions and takings in May

DURING MAY, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 5.5 million, and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.03 million.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, July 23, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Age of the Buffalo	Br/E 30537	14	July 19	Bargate Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Rotten to the Core	Br/E 30538	90	July 19	British Lion Films Ltd.	Charter Film Productions Ltd.
Pathe Pic. Series 547/559:					
Pathe Pic. No. 553	Br/E 30541	8	July 20	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pic. No. 554	Br/E 30542	8	July 20	" "	" "
Pathe Pic. No. 555	Br/E 30543	8	July 20	" "	" "
The Amorous Adventures of Moll Flanders	Br/E 30548	123	July 22	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Winchester Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 1884A	Br/E 30376	7	July 23	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1885	Br/E 30377	8	July 23	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-58	Br/E 30456	8	July 23	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-59	Br/E 30457	8	July 23	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
Shenandoah	F 30535	105	July 19	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
McHale's Navy Joins the Air Force	F 30536	70	July 19	" "	" "
No Survivors Please	F 30539	90	July 20	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Hans Albin Films, Munich
A Shop on the High Street	F 30540	125	July 20	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Ceskoslovensky Filmexport, Czechoslovakia
The Spy with my Face	F 30544	86	July 21	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Sam Rolfe, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
Son of a Gunfighter	F 30545	83	July 21	" "	Lester Welch, c/o Lee M. Steiner, New York
The Pink Phink	F 30546	7	July 21	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Mirisch Geoffrey, D. F., California
Voyage to the End of the Universe	F 30547	66	July 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures Inc.

NOTE:
The particulars of the film 'Frustration' (F 30232) registered on April 2, 1965, have been corrected to include the additional makers: Olympia Films, Munich and C.E.C., Paris.

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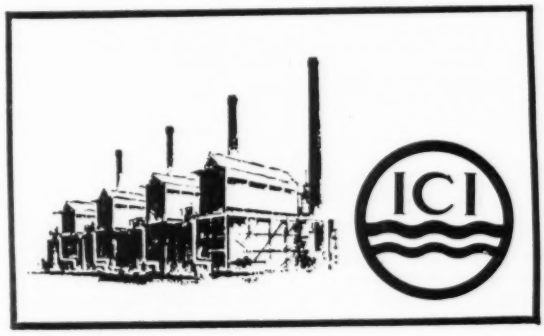

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 10 .	Plant and equipment and miscellaneous stores including radial and other drilling machines, planing and slotting machines, broaching machines, shapers, lathes, woodworking machines, welding transformers, crawler cranes, Priestman 'Panther' crawler excavator, fork lift truck, wireless and electronic equipment, Frigidaire and Pressed Steel refrigeration spares, ironmongers stores, portable pneumatic and electric hand tools, outboard motors and spares, MT spares, BD trousers and blouses, khaki greatcoats, drill jackets, trousers and shorts, men's and women's raincoats, boots and shoes, blankets, carpets, cotton and wool rags, old tentage, old canvas, large quantity furniture, curtaining, etc.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
Aug. 26 .	Plant and technical stores including diesel and petrol engined generators sets, fork lift trucks, wireless reception sets and wireless equipment, binoculars and watches, miscellaneous stores, etc.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Shropshire	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 53131).

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0s. (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 8 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Sept. 16 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

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Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m. Viewing Monday and Tuesday, August 16 and 17, 1965, from 10.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Catalogues from Richard Pratt & Son, Auctioneers Offices, 2 Park Street, Selby, Yorkshire. Tel. Selby 111.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1965	Description of goods	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 5 .	100-acre site and 200,000 sq. ft. buildings up to 25 ft. headroom.	Padiham Factory, near Burnley, Lancs. .	G. F. Singleton & Co., 53 King Street, Manchester 2. (Tel. DEA 7954/8).
Aug. 11 . (View day Aug. 10)	Office, domestic and miscellaneous furniture and equipment.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Burnett Lane, near Keynsham, Somerset.	Messrs. W. J. Tolley & Hill, 16 King Street, Bristol.

Catalogues obtainable from auctioneers price 6d. each or 10d. each if to be sent by post.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	May 21, 1965	
958,545	Solvay et Cie.	Polymerization of propylene.
974,334	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT.	Vitamin B^{12} antagonist factor.
	May 24, 1965	
889,142	Soc. Industrielle des Emballages Kraft par Abbreviation 'SIDEK'.	Composite boards for packing purposes, etc.
889,769	Nordisk Insulinlaboratonium . .	Slowly acting crystalline insulin preparation.
978,180	Crosfield Electronics Ltd. . .	Perforators for tape and other record materials.
	May 26, 1965	
886,602	Gebr. Knauf Saar-Gripwerke GmbH	Dehydration of gypsum and hydration of gypsum anhydride.
903,900	British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Stiffening heels and end portions of shoes.
	June 2, 1965	
857,127	Porteous, G. B.	Variable secure window latch.
	June 14, 1965	
874,629	Dumke, H.	Hot water unit.
906,384	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Jet propulsion nozzles.
922,852	Redshaw & Co. Ltd. . . .	Hopper feed mechanism for textile carding machines.
960,880	Natural Rubber Producers Research Association.	Preparation and processing of natural and synthetic rubbers.
960,881	Natural Rubber Producers Research Association.	Preparation and processing of natural and synthetic rubbers.
967,094	Clary Corporation . . .	Power transmission devices.
980,258	Natural Rubber Producers Research Association.	Production of modified rubbers.

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
	June 21, 1965	
848,108	Wharton Engineers (Elstree) Ltd. .	Masts, derrick booms and the like.
957,236	Aktiengesellschaft Gebruder Loepfe	Examining apparatus for textile thread.
	June 23, 1965	
876,082	Chisholm Ryder Co. Inc. . .	Apparatus for breaking bean clusters.
895,960	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V. .	Preventing yellowing of photographic images.
899,392	Bradshaw, R. A.	Apparatus for housing livestock.
906,908	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V. .	Photographic silver halide emulsions.
933,740	Holzmann, F.	Dry shavers.
954,205	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V. .	Photographic gelatin relief images.
972,748	Bradshaw, R. A. Patent of Addition to No. 899,392.	Apparatus for housing livestock.
982,484	Bradshaw, R. A.	Moving fold structures for housing and feeding livestock.
	June 25, 1965	
844,403	Jones, H. D.	Cooking utensils.
925,664	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault. Patent of Addition to No. 844,003.	Disc brakes.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of the endorsement.

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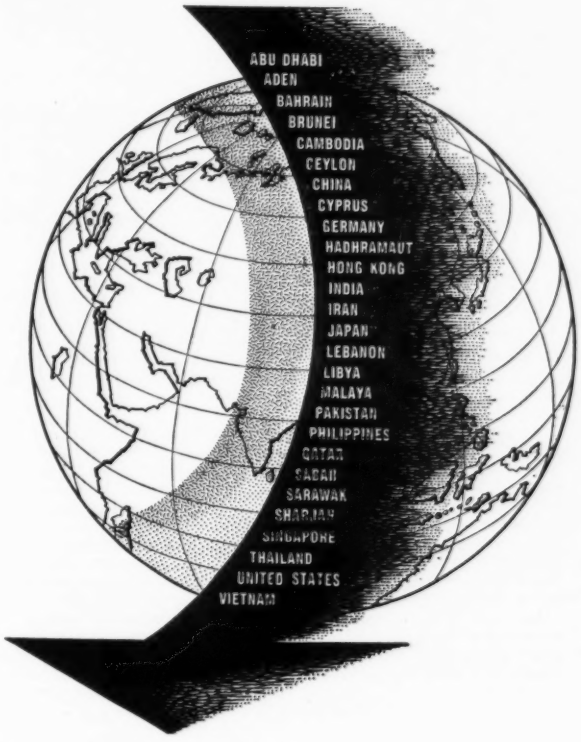

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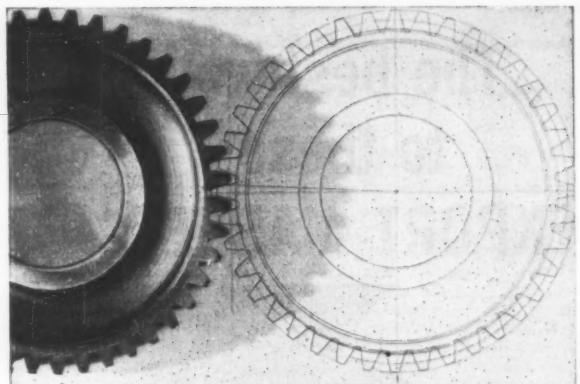

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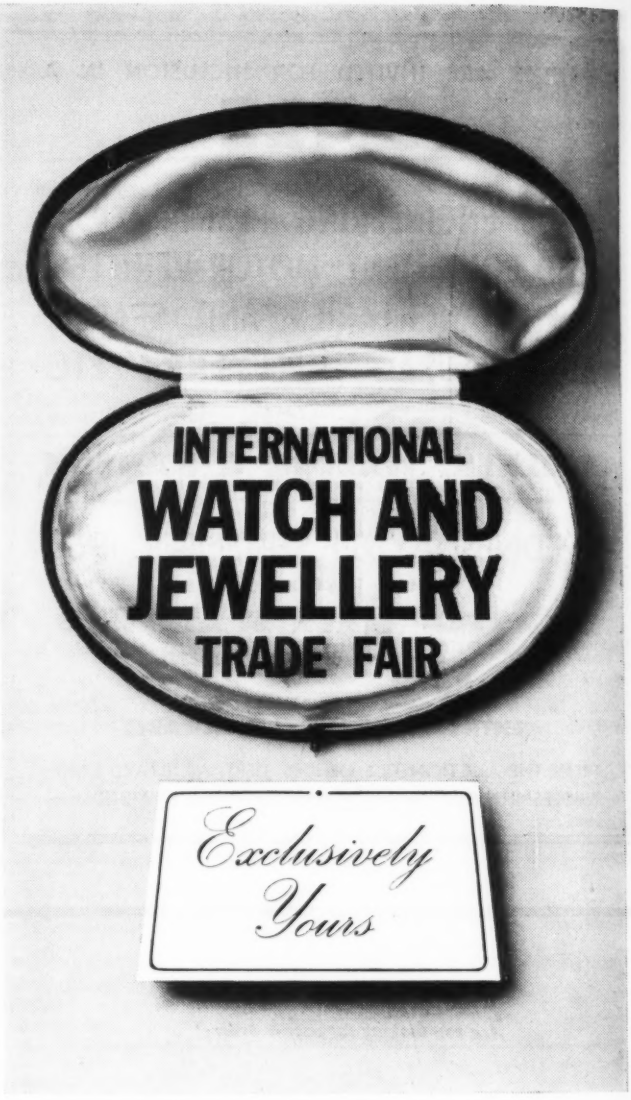

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Earls Court London

13—17 September, 1965

Opening Hours: 13th & 14th September, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
15th & 16th September, 10 a.m. - 7.30 p.m.
17th September, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Sponsored by the National Asscciation of Goldsmiths in association with *Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith* and *organised by* Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited.
For further details please write to:—Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited, Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: CHAncery 9011

Exhibitions and Fairs

Hong Kong British Week calculated to bring 'great rewards'

—Mr. E. C. Redhead

'HONG KONG offers a valuable and expanding market, virtually without restrictions. . . . This is why we believe that the time is ripe for a British Week in the Colony,' said Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, when he addressed a press conference – to discuss plans for the Hong Kong British Week scheduled to take place from March 3 to 12, 1966 – organized by the British National Export Council's Committee for Exports to Asia, in London on July 22. (An article entitled 'Hong Kong British Week offers opportunities for United Kingdom trade expansion' appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 16, pages 153-154.)

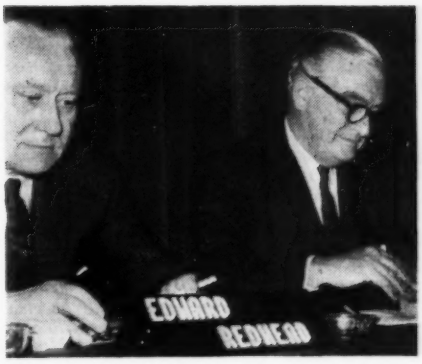
Mr. Redhead said that a British Week was basically a commercial operation, backed up by cultural, social and popular supporting events whose object was to create a British atmosphere in the host city and attract people into the shops where our goods were 'lavishly displayed'. Recently there had been staged some very big British Weeks in Europe, and last year a series of them were organized on a rather smaller scale in the State capitals of Australia. It was convincing that if properly followed up, they offered valuable scope to British exporters.

Continuing the Minister said that in Hong Kong a 'special effort' was going to be made, efforts in which is was hoped that prospective purchasers would be attracted to the stores and shops. It was believed that the effort in Hong Kong had been calculated to bring 'very great rewards'. However, he was glad to say that the Board of Trade is not having to go it alone in this venture. Like their colleagues in the Export Council for Europe who had been concerned with the Board of Trade in organizing British Weeks in Europe, the BNEC's committee for Asia under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Thompson had agreed to help us, particularly in the task of encouraging firms and trade associations to take advantage of the opportunity.

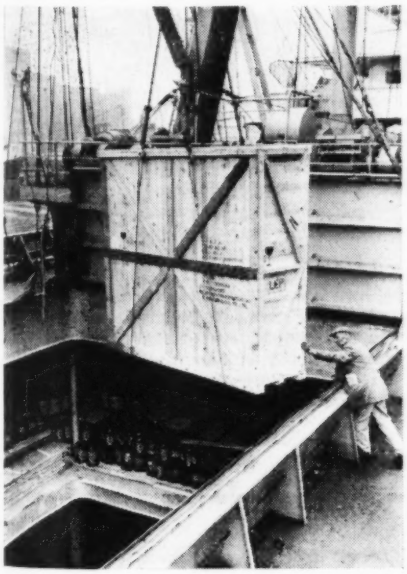
Sir Edward Thompson said that the committee for Asia had only recently been formed and they were glad of the opportunity to do their utmost to contribute to the success of the Hong Kong British Week. He said that some 2,000 letters had been circulated to British firms with the view to encouraging their enthusiasm to participate in the Hong Kong promotion.

Sir Edward said that he felt that British manufacturers had not taken full advantage of the share of Hong Kong's expanding market. Too much emphasis could not be given to the importance of the Hong Kong market for light engineering products. There was a wide field in the Colony, and the British Week offered 'a tremendous opportunity' to our manufacturers.

Referring to the engineering display to be staged by the British Engineering Display Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Sean Mackay in the new Ocean Terminal building, Sir Edward said that it was to be hoped that full advantage would be taken by British manufacturers to show their engineering and technological achievements against the background of the full supporting programme of the British Week.



Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas) Board of Trade (left), and Sir Edward Thompson, chairman of the British National Exports Council's Committee for Asia at the Conference.



The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's exhibit for the British Exhibition in Tokyo is seen being onloaded in the Ben Line vessel 'Ben Loyal' for Yokohama.

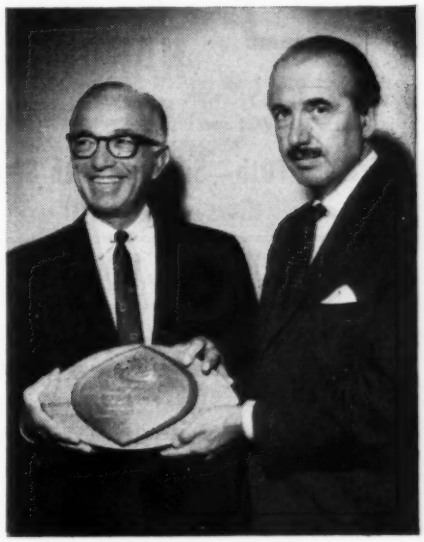
Details of the amendments and additions to the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are to be found on page 248.

US manufacturers to show industrial fasteners

THE DEVELOPMENT of new industrial fastening techniques to speed production and reduce costs will be illustrated by an exhibition of advanced industrial fasteners from the United States to be held at the United States Trade Center, 57 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, from September 7 to 17. Twenty-four of America's leading manufacturers specializing in this field are expected to take part in the exhibition which is being sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce through its Bureau of International Commerce.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 *Tothill Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 6376).



Mr. Gerald Simpson (right) British Consul-General in Houston, presenting to Mr. Bernard Sakowitz, president of Sakowitz Bros., a plaque commemorating the Houston store's major contribution to last year's successful 'Britain in Texas' promotion.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
Outside Europe	*July 2*	*Oct. 1*
Europe	*June 4*	*Sept. 3*
United Kingdom	*May 7*	*Aug. 6*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3557, Germany and Scandinavia: 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Middle East: 3558, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

** indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 2, June 4 and May 7 respectively.

EUROPE

Additions

BOLOGNA: INTERNATIONAL BUILDING INDUSTRIALIZATION EXHIBITION – October 9-18, 1965.
Apply, Secretary General, Salone Internazionale del Industrializzazione Edilizia Via del Lavoro 67, Bologna.

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – February 6-13, 1966.
* Apply, Secretary, Salone Internazionale del Giocattolo, Via Piatti 4, Milan.

AMSTERDAM: INTERNATIONAL MOTORCYCLES, MOPEDS, CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES EXHIBITION – February 24-March 6, 1966.
* Apply, R.A.I. (Netherlands Association of the Cycle and Automobile Industry), Europaplein 8, Amsterdam.

PARIS: ELECTRIC AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION (MECANELEC) – April 15-24, 1966.
† Apply, Managing Director, 40 rue du Colisee, Paris, 8e.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXHIBITION – INDUSTRY 65 – November 15-20, 1965.
At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: CAMPING AND OUTDOOR LIFE EXHIBITION – December 29, 1965-January 8, 1966.
* At Olympia. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2866).

LONDON: TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – March 14-18, 1966.
* At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, The Secretary, Oil and Colour Chemists Association, Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 1439).

LONDON: SHOP FITTING AND SELF-SERVICE EXHIBITION – April 18-21, 1966.
* At Olympia. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 1555).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FINISHES EXHIBITION – April 18-22, 1966.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 4 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 1200).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL TABLEWARE FAIR – April 18-22, 1966.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2886).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR – June 6-9, 1966.
* At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., 84/88 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Shoreditch 2071).

BLACKPOOL: NORTHERN CLUB TRADE FAIR – October 18-22, 1966.
† At Winter Gardens. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6444).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 19-29, 1966.
* At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

LONDON: ROYAL DAIRY SHOW – October 25-28, 1966.
* At Olympia. Apply, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6903).

LONDON: CAMPING AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT TRADE FAIR – November 15-19, 1966.
At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2886).

THE INTERNATIONAL
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AND
HARDWARE FAIR
COLOGNE

Friday, 10th—Sunday, 12th September, 1965
(inclusive)

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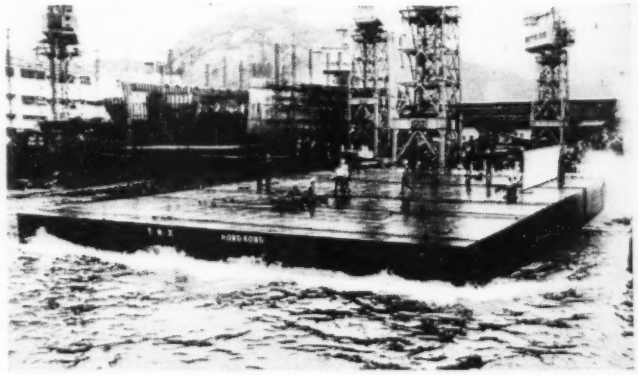
Telephone: KEN 1700

after 1st September, 1965: H. E. Melsom, Esq., M.B.E., Room 229, Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1



Two large pontoon barges, constructed for Taylor Woodrow (Overseas) Ltd. in Hong Kong, by the Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. Ltd., set off recently on tow behind the tug Atlas on a voyage of some 3,000 miles to Port Hedland in North-western Australia, where Taylor Woodrow are constructing an ore-handling jetty for a new iron mining development for Mount Goldsworthy Mining Associates.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Revision of Double Tax Convention between UK and US

THE Board of Inland Revenue announce that representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have discussed the effect of the new system of taxation of companies which is being introduced in the United Kingdom on the Double Taxation Convention between the two countries. It is clear that modifications will be required, particularly in relation to withholding tax on dividends, which is dealt with in Article VI. Discussions are taking place with a view to a revision of the Convention and both Governments are confident that an outcome, satisfactory to both countries, will be reached at an early date.

It is contemplated that any rates of withholding tax will operate from January 1, 1966, as regards the United States and from April 6, 1966, as regards the United Kingdom. Since revision of the Convention may not be ratified before the end of the present year, the representatives of the two Governments came to an agreement set out in the attached memorandum of understanding. In accordance with that memorandum, the United States on June 30 gave notice, under the terms of Article VI, to terminate that Article so that it will cease to be effective from January 1, 1966, for the United States, and from April 6, 1966, for the United Kingdom.

Memorandum of Understanding

A delegation from the United Kingdom Government headed by Sir Alexander Johnston, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and a delegation from the United States Government headed by Stanley S. Surrey, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury met in London on June 25, 1965, to consider, in the light of the prospective changes in the United Kingdom taxation system, revision of the Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation on income.

Both parties are confident that agreement can be reached at an early date on the revision of the Convention. While discussions on such revisions proceed, it is agreed that:

(1) In order to remove the restraints presently in Article VI upon withholding tax on dividends, and without prejudice to the reductions in the rates of tax which may ultimately be agreed upon, the United States Government will present to the United Kingdom Government on or before June 30, 1965, and the United Kingdom Government will accept, a notice of termination of Article VI.

(2) If revision of the Convention is not completed before December 31, 1965, for such interim period as may exist until a new agreement becomes effective, the United States, beginning January 1, 1966, and the United Kingdom, beginning April 6, 1966, will impose withholding tax on dividends transferred to residents of the other country at statutory rates. It is anticipated that the withholding rates agreed upon will be retroactive to the above respective dates and that such refunds will be made as may be required to reduce the tax to the level ultimately agreed upon in the revised Convention.

(3) Decisions on changes in the Article XIII dealing with the credit for underlying tax on corporate profits will take effect on a date to be agreed, such date to be the same for both countries, and both parties will endeavour to arrange that the date will be April 6, 1966.

Bulletin's Exporting to Greece supplement

THE *Export Service Bulletin* of August 9 will include a supplement containing reports on the sales prospects in Greece for domestic electrical appliances, household goods (other than electrical) and home hobbies and entertainments.

Spain and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)

IT HAS BEEN announced in the Spanish Ministry of Commerce publication *Informacion Commercial Espanola* that a Trade Agreement and a Technical and Financial Co-operation Agreement between Spain and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) were signed in Madrid on June 7.

The Trade Agreement, which is valid for one year, applies the OECD liberalization system to Congolese goods imported into Spain and authorizes payment in convertible currencies. Among the goods listed for export from Spain to the Congo are fish (dry and salted), various preserves, foodstuffs, salt, wool and cotton textiles, man-made fibres, ready-made clothing, shoes, electrical equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical products, textile and agricultural machinery, machine tools, and other machinery and metal manufactured products. Congolese exports to Spain will include timber, coffee, tea, rubber, palm oil and similar products, copper, tin, zinc, manganese and other ores.

The Technical and Financial Co-operation Agreement provides for Spanish assistance in the Congolese Development Plan.

The text of the Agreements (in Spanish) may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479 or 480).

Poland and France

A FIVE-YEAR trade agreement between Poland and France was signed in Warsaw on June 24, 1965.

It is understood that Polish exports to France will comprise trawlers, machine tools, tractors, roller bearings, grain silos, electric motors, tools, measuring instruments, coal, chemicals and industrial consumer goods.

In return France will export to Poland machines and installations, complete industrial projects, grain, artificial fibres, chemicals and foundry products.

Detailed information is not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3463), quoting reference CRE 5764/G.

Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic (Egypt)

A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT between Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic was signed in Addis Ababa on June 16, 1965. A Memorandum of Undertaking on the formation of a joint Ethio-U.A.R., Trading Share Company was also signed.

No details of the new agreements have been released.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

Tunisia and Denmark

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 25-29 announced the renewal, for a further year from June 1, 1965, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Denmark. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.

ANGOLA

(143/65) Meteorological Equipment for Secretaria do Servico Meteorologico de Angola. September 3. Tender documents (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 25951/65.*

AUSTRALIA

(142/65) Transformers for Western Australia Tender Board, Perth. September 30. E.S.B. 25854/65.*

(146/65) Valve for Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania. August 23. E.S.B. 26604/65.*

(146/65) Pumping Equipment for Pine Rivers Shire Council. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 23. E.S.B. 24274/65.

Brisbane City Council, Brisbane:

(141/65) Valves (Water). October 1. E.S.B. 25827/65.*

(142/65) Butterfly Valves. August 13. E.S.B. 25825/65.*

Department of Supply, Melbourne:

(143/65) Digital Computer System. August 26. E.S.B. 25839/65.*

(141/65) Bullet Weighing Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25241/65.*

(141/65) Capping and Riveting Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25247/65.*

(141/65) Transfer Presses. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available from Chief Purchasing Officer – Australia House. E.S.B. 25249/65.*

(141/65) Machine Tools. August 31. E.S.B. 25243/65.*

(141/65) Annealing Machines. August 12. E.S.B. 25244/65.*

(141/65) Machine Tool. September 2. E.S.B. 25246/65.*

AUSTRIA

(143/65) Paper and Board for International Atomic Energy Agency. August 25. E.S.B. 25944/65.*

BELGIUM

(143/65) NATO Infrastructure Contract for Direction Generale des Constructions. Closing date not known. E.S.B. G.D. 1153/65.

(145/65) Measuring Instruments for Ministry of National Defence. August 24. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 25978/65.*

BRITISH HONDURAS

(144/65) Mill Equipment for Ministry of Natural Resources, Commerce and Industry. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26287/63.

(144/65) Airport Construction Work for Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administration. (Advance Information.) November 15. E.S.B. 25736/65.

BURMA

Electrical Stores Corporation:

(143/65) Tin/Copper Wire. August 21. E.S.B. 25922/65.*

(143/65) Radio Valves and Accessories. August 21. E.S.B. 25920/65.*

(143/65) Meters. August 21. E.S.B. 25919/65.*

(143/65) Starters. August 21. E.S.B. 25918/65.*

(143/65) Wire. August 21. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 25940/63.*

(143/65) Switchgear. August 21. E.S.B. 25921/65.

CANADA

Manitoba Hydro:

(142/65) Transformers. August 17. E.S.B. 25566/65.

(146/65) Transformer. August 24. E.S.B. 26498/65.*

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:

(142/65) Condensers. November 2. E.S.B. 25514/65.

(142/65) Transformers and Reactors. October 5. E.S.B. 25899/65.

CEYLON

(144/65) Steel Plain Sheets for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24281/65.*

COLOMBIA

(144/65) Meters and Control Clocks for La Empresa de Energia Electrica. August 16. E.S.B. 25963/65.

COSTA RICA

(145/65) Cable, Meters for El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. August 12. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 26434/65.*

CYPRUS

(142/65) Surgical Instruments for Ministry of Health. August 14. E.S.B. 25860/65.*

EGYPT

(145/65) Cardboard Box Making Plant for General Organization for Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan, Egypt. October 5. E.S.B. 11771/65.*

EL SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General de la Republica:

(143/65) Letter Binding Machines. (Re-issue.) Closing date now August 17. E.S.B. 21294/65.*

(146/65) White Paper. August 18. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 25636/65.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(145/65) Cable Grips. August 17. E.S.B. 26447/65.*

(145/65) Oils and Greases. August 12. E.S.B. 26467/65.*

(145/65) Chemicals; Metals. August 16. E.S.B. 26477/65.*

(145/65) Tapes. August 12. E.S.B. 26442/65.*

(145/65) Rock Sulphur. August 17. E.S.B. 26464/65.*

(145/65) Miscellaneous Materials. August 12. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 26440/65.*

(145/65) Timber Preservative; Spectrophotometer. August 16. E.S.B. 26456/65.*

(145/65) Miscellaneous Equipment and Supplies. August 14. E.S.B. 26463/65.

(145/65) Tyres and Tubes. August 14. E.S.B. 26453/65.*

(143/65) Metal Bars. August 11. E.S.B. 25863/65.*

(143/65) Zinc Plate. August 17. E.S.B. 25864/65.*

(143/65) Insulator Testers; Jacks. August 13. E.S.B. 25865/65.*

(143/65) Steel Towers. August 16. E.S.B. 25874/65.*

(142/65) Heat Exchanger. August 14. E.S.B. 25861/65.*

(142/65) Carbon Steel Tubes. August 13. E.S.B. 25870/65.*

(142/65) X-Ray Unit. August 16. E.S.B. 25872/65.*

(142/65) Radio Equipment. August 14. E.S.B. 23986/65.*

(145/65) Tools. August 16. E.S.B. 26438/65.*

(145/65) Rubber Bumpers. August 18. E.S.B. 26439/65.*

(145/65) Transmission Line Equipment. August 18. E.S.B. 26444/65.*

(145/65) Generating Set. August 17. E.S.B. 26446/65.*

(146/65) Piping Materials. August 25. E.S.B. 26601/65.*

(146/65) Metals. August 20. E.S.B. 26610/63.*

(146/65) Nuts, Bolts and Studs. August 24. E.S.B. 26611/65.*

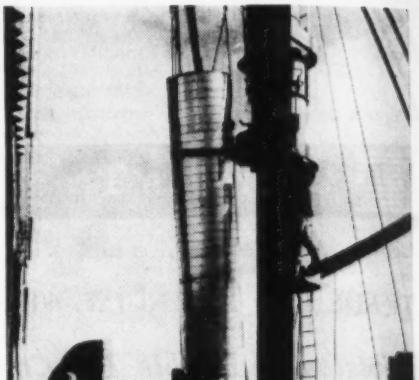
(146/65) Recording Instruments. August 20. E.S.B. 26612/65.*

(146/65) Pipe Fittings. August 17. E.S.B. 26613/65.*

(146/65) Chemicals. August 21. E.S.B. 26615/65.*

(145/65) Codeine Phosphate. August 20. E.S.B. 26437/65.*

(145/65) Stainless Steel. August 11. E.S.B. 26441/65.*



A new method of sinking piles in the reconstruction of the Irish Mail Boat pier for British Rail at Dun Laoghaire Harbour, Eire, involves the use of Galvatite, John Summers' continuously hot-dipped galvanized sheet steel, as permanent shuttering for the concrete. The steel is spirally-formed into tubing which protects the pile below low water level from becoming defective on account of 'washing out' caused by movement of the water. Here the upper half of one of the tubes is about to be joined to the lower half which is already inside the heavy steel locating cylinder. The shutter tubing is made by P. J. Brown and Sons Ltd. and supplied to the Irish Engineering and Harbour Construction Co. Ltd., of Dublin by Metropolitan Equipment Co. Ltd.

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TRANSLATIONS

Contact:– **Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE**

2, Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163

(145/65) Valves. August 16. E.S.B. 26443/65.*
(145/65) Hand Tools. August 17. E.S.B. 26445/65.*
(146/65) Tube Sheet. August 20. E.S.B. 26625/65.*
(146/65) Miscellaneous Equipment. August 23. E.S.B. 26631/65.*
(146/65) Spectrometer. August 21. E.S.B. 26632/65.

GREECE

(144/65) Equipment for Food Processing Plant for Agricultural Bank of Greece. September 30. E.S.B. 25983/65.
(144/65) Tyres and Tubes for Ministry of Trade. (Further Information.) (Tender re-issued for 10 x 18 tyres.) Closing date now September 11. E.S.B. 25138/64.

INDIA

(145/65) Foundry Testing Equipment for Madras Port Trust Office. August 18. E.S.B. 26483/65.
(143/65) Post Type Insulators for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. August 13. E.S.B. 25891/65.
(145/65) Isolator Board for Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. August 14. E.S.B. 26352/65.
(145/65) Refrigerant Coolers for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. August 16. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 26479/65.
(142/65) Power House Equipment for Irrigation and Power Department, Bombay. October 6. E.S.B. 25770/65.
(143/65) Conductors for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. August 20. E.S.B. 25890/65.
(143/65) Induction Heating Plant for Hydel Designs Directorate. Closing date has been postponed to August 16. E.S.B. 19653/65.
(143/65) Conductor Accessories for Gujarat Electricity Board. August 16. E.S.B. 25888/65.
(145/65) Crane for Madras State Electricity Board. September 8. E.S.B. 26481/65.*
(142/65) Marine Construction for Marine Construction Division, Ratnagiri. (Further Information.) Closing date now October 12. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16414/65.*
(145/65) Circuit Breakers for Integral Coach Factory. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23226/65.*
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
(142/65) Strips and Rods. September 27. E.S.B. 25576/65.
(142/65) Telephone Magnets. September 27. E.S.B. 25577/65.
Kerala State Electricity Board:
(143/65) Construction of Dam. September 23. E.S.B. 25896/65.
(143/65) Scour Gates. August 31. E.S.B. 25397/65.
Directorate of Supplies and Disposals:
(143/65) Punching and Shearing Machines. September 4. E.S.B. 25901/65.*
(143/65) Gear Generator. August 26. E.S.B. 25902/65.*
(143/65) Testing Machines. September 4. E.S.B. 25905/65.*
(142/65) Boring Machine. September 2. E.S.B. 25903/65.*
(142/65) Zinc Slabs. September 8. E.S.B. 25904/65.*
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation:
(144/65) Electrical Equipment. August 14. E.S.B. 26353/65.
(144/65) Switchgear. August 14. E.S.B. 26354/65.
Atomic Energy Establishment:
(145/65) Flow Detector. August 12. E.S.B. 26489/65.
(145/65) Measuring Instruments. August 11. E.S.B. 26488/65.
(144/65) Steel Specials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24243/65.*
(144/65) Hardness Tester. August 17. E.S.B. 25974/65.
(144/65) Seamless Steel Pipes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24244/65.*
(144/65) Painting Booth and Ventilating Fan. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24246/65.*
(144/65) Condensing Unit. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24249/65.*
Beas Purchase Organization:
(142/65) Locomotive. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 17. E.S.B. 16494/65.
(142/65) Locomotive. (Further Information) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 16493/65.
(143/65) Machine Tool. September 1. E.S.B. 25881/65.*

IRAN

(142/65) Cigarette Paper for Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. September 18. E.S.B. 25852/65.*
Tehran Electricity Board:
(142/65) Copper Wire. August 17. E.S.B. 25795/65.*
(141/65) Wire. August 26. E.S.B. 25857/65.
Iranian State Railways:
(142/65) Insulators, Cables. October 6. E.S.B. 25849/65.*
(142/65) Steel Tyres and Fittings. October 5. E.S.B. 25850/65.*
(143/65) G.I. Sheets. August 16. E.S.B. 20848/65.*
(142/65) Railway Tools. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22390/65.*
(142/65) Galvanized Tubes and Globe Valves. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23922/65.*
(142/65) Railway Wagons. October 9. E.S.B. 25851/65.*

IRAQ

(145/65) Steel Angles and Channels for Iraqi Ports Administration. August 19. E.S.B. 26422/65.
(145/65) Injections for General Drugs and Chemical Imports and Distribution Co. September 9. E.S.B. 26425/65.
(141/65) Insulators for National Electricity Administration. August 13. E.S.B. 25520/65.*
(145/65) Road Construction for Ministry of Communications. August 28. E.S.B. 26424/65.
(145/65) G.I. Pipes and Specials for Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. August 24. E.S.B. 26423/65.
(145/65) Constructional Project for Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. November 11. E.S.B. 26421/65.
(145/65) Pumping Plant for Ministry of Agriculture. August 22. E.S.B. 26404/65.*
National Electricity Administration:
(144/65) Meters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25517/65.*
(144/65) Cables. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25519/65.*
(142/65) Cables. August 15. E.S.B. 25518/65.*
Ministry of Defence:
(145/65) Spare Parts for Vehicles. September 4. E.S.B. 26403/65.*
(145/65) Vehicle Spare Parts. September 4. E.S.B. 26402/65.*
(145/65) Vehicles. August 31. E.S.B. 25999/65.*
(145/65) Hose. August 31. E.S.B. 26000/65.*
(142/65) Iron Safes. August 24. E.S.B. 25509/65.*
(142/65) Steel (Various). August 28. E.S.B. 25510/65.*
(142/65) Cutting Tools. August 28. E.S.B. 25511/65.*
(141/65) Goggles; Leather Gloves. August 24. E.S.B. 25508/65.*
(141/65) Grinding Wheels. August 28. E.S.B. 25512/65.*

KUWAIT

(144/65) Rope for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. August 15. E.S.B. 25990/65.*
Central Tenders Committee:
(142/65) Refrigerants. August 15. E.S.B. 25843/65*.
(142/65) Electrical Accessories. August 15. E.S.B. 25842/65.*
(142/65) Welding Materials. August 17. E.S.B. 25844/65.*

LIBYA

(143/65) Agricultural Development for National Agricultural Settlement Authority. August 14. E.S.B. 25939/65.
Ministry of Communications:
(145/65) Road Construction. August 16. E.S.B. 26408/65.
(145/65) Road Construction. August 16. E.S.B. 26407/65.
(145/65) Road Construction. August 11. E.S.B. 26405/65.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(144/65) Bridge Construction for Ministere des Travaux Publicas des Transports. September 15. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 25957/65.*

MALAYSIA

(143/65) Switchgear for Public Utilities Board. August 24. E.S.B. 25914/65.
(145/65) Pharmaceuticals; Chemicals for Ministry of Health. August 20. E.S.B. 26426/65.
(143/65) Meters for Central Electricity Board. August 15. E.S.B. 25938/65.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports Railways and Transport Department:
(144/65) Solder Bars etc. August 13. E.S.B. 25966/65
(144/65) Electrical Equipment. August 11. E.S.B. 25967/65.
(144/65) Motor Vehicle Accessories. August 23. E.S.B. 25968/65.
(144/65) Miscellaneous Equipment. August 16. E.S.B. 25973/65.
(144/65) Metal Manufactures. August 18. E.S.B. 25972/65.

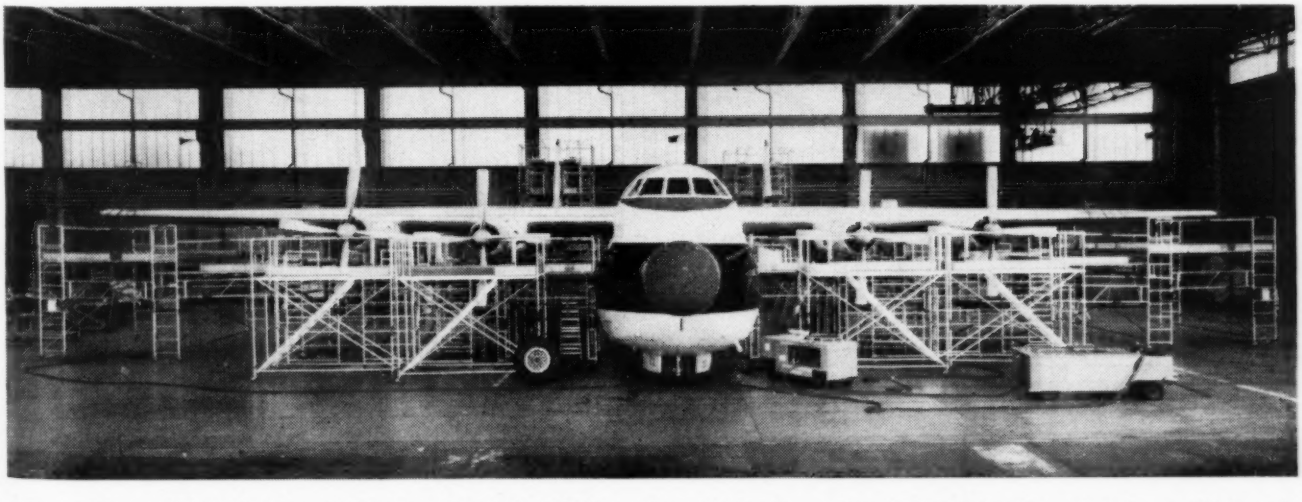
NETHERLANDS

Director of Waterways:
(142/65) Highway Construction. August 20. E.S.B. 25847/65.
(142/65) Road Improvements. August 25. E.S.B. 25848/65.

NEW ZEALAND

(142/65 and 145/65) Bridge Extension for Auckland Harbour Bridge Authority. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 25878/65.
New Zealand Electricity Committee:
(143/65) Turbines. November 30. E.S.B. 25945/65.*
(143/65) Turbines. November 30. E.S.B. 25946/65.
Ministry of Works:
(145/65) Control Valves and Controllers. (Advance Information.) September 8. E.S.B. 26428/65.
(145/65) Electrical Equipment. September 14. E.S.B. 26427/65.
(145/65) Tunnel Construction. (Further Information.) November 16. E.S.B. 16226/65.*

(Continued on next page)



Martin Thomas Limited, Aircraft Division, Southall, Middlesex, have designed an aircraft docking scheme for the servicing and maintenance of Argosy aircraft. This photograph shows the staging in position with the Argosy 100 series aircraft. The inner and outer engine docks are servicing the 115 ft. wing span of the aircraft.

(143/65) Textiles. August 26. E.S.B. 25949/65.*
General Post Office:
(145/65) Pencils. August 18. E.S.B. 26436/65.*
(141/65) Switchboard Cables. August 17. E.S.B. 25841/65.*
(144/65) Air Compressors. August 20. E.S.B. 25958/65.*
(145/65) Clips. August 19. E.S.B. 26432/65.*

NIGERIA

(142/65) Refrigerators for Federal Ministry of Works. August 31. E.S.B. 25856/65.

PAKISTAN

(141/65) Terminal Boxes for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate. August 12. E.S.B. 25846/65.*
(142/65) S.M. Bloom and Billets for Pakistan Eastern Railway, Chittagong. August 31. E.S.B. 25592/65.
East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation:
(144/65) Grinding and Bagging Plant. September 15. E.S.B. 25971/65.
(143/65) Dredger. August 16. E.S.B. 24896/65.*

PHILIPPINES

(144/65) Water Treatment Plant for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. September 23. E.S.B. 25956/65.*

SOUTH AFRICA

State Tender Board, Pretoria:
(142/65) Telegraph Equipment. August 12. E.S.B. 25808/65.*
(141/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 12. E.S.B. 25804/65.*
(141/65) X-Ray Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 25803/65.*
Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
(141/65) Microscopes. August 20. E.S.B. 25810/65.*
(145/65) Recording Apparatus. August 20. E.S.B. 25984/65.*
(145/65) X-Ray Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 25985/65.*
South African Railways:
(143/65) Mechanical Horses. September 3. E.S.B. 25506/65.
(145/65) Tractors (Shunting and Towing). August 20. E.S.B. 26430/65.*
Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(144/65) Hand Tools. August 17. E.S.B. 25986/65.*
(144/65) Drills and Accessories. August 20. E.S.B. 23988/65.*
(144/65) Panels. August 13. E.S.B. 25987/65.*
(145/65) Sterilizers. August 13. E.S.B. 25989/65.*

SUDAN

(143/65) Timber for Sudan Railways. August 17. E.S.B. 25955/65.*

THAILAND

(145/65) Traffic Scanner and Meter for Telephone Organization of Thailand. August 16. E.S.B. 25991/65.
(143/65) Meters for Metropolitan Electricity Board. August 20. E.S.B. 25926/65.*
State Railways of Thailand:
(144/65) Porcelain Stools. August 23. E.S.B. 25996/65.
(145/65) Insulators. September 7. E.S.B. 25997/65.
Provincial Electricity Authority:
(145/65) Transformer Station. August 23. E.S.B. 25993/65.
(145/65) Switchgear. August 23. E.S.B. 25992/65.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(145/65) Radial Gate Hoists for Bureau of Reclamation. August 12. E.S.B. 26431/65.*
U.S. Corps of Engineers:
(144/65) Turbines. September 9. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24548/65.*
(145/65) Transformers. August 25. E.S.B. 26429/65.*

URUGUAY

(143/65) Processing Equipment for Supplies and Stores Department. August 20. E.S.B. 26133/65.
State Oil Refinery:
(143/65) Red Lead. August 19. E.S.B. 26131/65.
(143/65) Catalyser. August 24. E.S.B. 26132/65.
(143/65) Steel Tankers. August 12. E.S.B. 25941/65.

ZAMBIA

Central Supply and Tender Board:
(144/65) Cable. August 20. E.S.B. 23976/65.*
(144/65) Brushware. August 20. E.S.B. 25977/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Afghanistan

(143/65) Inquiry for powdered milk; rifles and ammunition. E.S.B. 25370/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for footwear; pressure cookers; textiles for clothing. E.S.B. 25452/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for buttons; butter; cheese; thread. E.S.B. 8945/65.

Algeria

(143/65) Inquiry for circuit breakers; meters; razor blades. E.S.B. 24467/65.

Australia

(143/65) Inquiry for building and construction machinery. E.S.B. 21780/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for masking tapes; wet and dry papers. E.S.B. 25768/65.
(144/65) Manufacture under licence – decarbonizers; degreasing solvents. E.S.B. 25737/65.
(143/65) Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. C.R.E. 6958/65.

Austria

(142/65) Agency inquiry for electric switches; furniture for drawing offices; technical drawing equipment. E.S.B. 25414/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for rubber and plastics goods. E.S.B. 25415/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for building materials; carpets; floor covers; tiles. E.S.B. 25461/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for plastic and rubber goods; toys. E.S.B. 25431/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for optical supplies; spectacle frames. E.S.B. 25389/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for animal foods; bone-meal; health foods. E.S.B. 26261/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for building machinery. E.S.B. 26262/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment; compressors; horticultural equipment. E.S.B. 26218/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for technical novelties; textiles. E.S.B. 26213/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural, forestry, gardening equipment; snow blowers. E.S.B. 26215/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for film studio equipment; glass balloons for electric bulbs; metals; pipes; radio and television components. E.S.B. 26219/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for electro-medical appliances; hydraulic lifter; laboratory equipment; plastic heating elements. E.S.B. 26216/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for accessories for sporting guns. E.S.B. 25770/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances; floor coverings; plastic goods; wall-to-wall carpets. E.S.B. 25463/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for aluminium foils; spices and foodstuffs; tea pots and porcelain. E.S.B. 25464/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for drills; threading tools and reamers. E.S.B. 25460/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery and equipment; machine parts and materials. E.S.B. 25413/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for fertilizers; gardening equipment and supplies; pesticides. E.S.B. 26212/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for cereals; feeding stuffs; fertilizers; seeds. E.S.B. 26214/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for cotton wool plant. E.S.B. 25380/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for plastic goods for the building industry. E.S.B. 26217/65.

Belgium

(144/65) Inquiry for aeronautical equipment. E.S.B. 26122/65.

British Honduras

(145/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment; commercial motor vehicles; tyres and tubes. E.S.B. 26226/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for sectional buildings. E.S.B. 26172/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for domestic appliances; lamps and tubes. E.S.B. 26225/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for agricultural fertilizers; candles; industrial salt; tableware; toilet rolls. E.S.B. 26163/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for soaps and detergents; window screening. E.S.B. 26182/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for bakery plant and equipment. E.S.B. 26172/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for ammoniated superphosphate; motor vehicles; women's shoes. E.S.B. 26053/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for cutlery; rainwear; travel goods. E.S.B. 26084/65.

Canada

(143/65) Agency inquiry for semi-porcelain dinnerware. E.S.B. 25729/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for golf clothing. E.S.B. 25734/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for abrasives; gauges; industrial instruments; machine tools; tiles. E.S.B. 25788/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for lace. E.S.B. 25401/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for box forming equipment. E.S.B. 24049/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for books; fishing tackle; toys and games. E.S.B. 25882/65.

Colombia

(142/65) Inquiry in respect of cement factory – further information. E.S.B. 6805/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 26195/65.
(143/65) Ministry of Works – Tender programme for second half of 1965.

Costa Rica

(145/65) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 25430/65.

Denmark/Czechoslovakia

(143/65) Trade Protocol. C.R.E. 345/G.

Finland

(141/65) Agency inquiry for industrial cleaning cloths and rags; machine screws. E.S.B. 25741/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for hair preparations. E.S.B. 26207/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for glass fibre fabric. E.S.B. 26234/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for canine requisites. E.S.B. 25677/65.

France

(142/65) Agency inquiry for gift articles. E.S.B. 25359/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for equipment for medical laboratories. E.S.B. 25646/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for pullovers; rainwear. E.S.B. 24710/65.

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(141/65) Agency inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 25771/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for playground equipment. E.S.B. 26564/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for tractor implements and accessories. E.S.B. 25355/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery. E.S.B. 25631/65.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(141/65) Agency inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 25123/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for smokers' requisites. E.S.B. 26279/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for poultry equipment. E.S.B. 25109/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for components for the manufacture of venetian blinds. E.S.B. 26299/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for annealing furnaces. E.S.B. 14586/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for ironing boards. E.S.B. 25760/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for shop space. E.S.B. 26041/65.
(144/65) Inquiry in respect of light engineering and metal products; small machines. E.S.B. 26146/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for giftware. E.S.B. 25455/65.

Ghana
(143/65) Agency inquiry for paper stationery. E.S.B. 26095/65.

Gibraltar
(143/65) Agency inquiry for baby wear and supplies; furnishing fabrics; knitwear; pinafores and overalls; pyjamas; skirts; suitings. E.S.B. 21601/65.

Honduras Republic
(142/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery; diesel motors; pumps. E.S.B. 26245/65.

Hong Kong
(144/65) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 26304/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for chocolate. E.S.B. 4472/65.

Italy
(142/65) Agency inquiry for marine accessories. E.S.B. 24903/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 24763/65.
(141/65) Agency inquiry for beer and liquors; foodstuffs; household articles and electrical equipment; toiletries; whisky. E.S.B. 25340/65.
(143/65) Agency inquiry for live cattle; meat. E.S.B. 25706/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for machinery and supplies for the dairy industry; pellets for making rennet. E.S.B. 10864/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for foundry machinery; metal ingots. E.S.B. 26070/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for aircraft products; spare parts and instruments. E.S.B. 16664/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for office machinery. E.S.B. 26093/65.
(141/65) British Week in Milan – foodstuffs. E.S.B. 26005/63.

India
(145/65) Inquiry for machinery for the manufacture of alloy steel. E.S.B. 23860/65.

Iran
(141/65) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 25773/65.

Iraq
(144/65) Inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 23407/65.

Israel
(143/65) Agency inquiry for diving boards; swimming pool equipment. E.S.B. 25678/65.
(145/65) Agency inquiry for cranes; fork-lifters; fuel injection equipment; tractors; trailers. E.S.B. 12568/64.

Jamaica
(143/65) Agency inquiry for plastic play balls. E.S.B. 12021/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for electrical chimes; ice making plant; ice shaving machines. E.S.B. 26165/65.

Japan
(144/65) Inquiry for construction machinery; ferrous and non-ferrous ores; foodstuffs; office machines and equipment; vending machines; weaving machines. E.S.B. 25016/65.

Kenya
(142/65) Agency inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 25686/65.

Kuwait
(141/65) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 16079/65.

Libya
(142/65) Agency inquiry for batteries. E.S.B. 22407/65.

Malaysia
(144/65) Inquiry for electronic test gear; household electrical appliances; TV sets. E.S.B. 26162/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for pharmaceutical products. E.S.B. 25789/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for charcoal manufacturing plant. E.S.B. 25351/65.

Nepal
(142/65) Inquiry for trucks, chassis and spares etc. E.S.B. 25394/65.

Netherlands
(143/65) Agency inquiry for chinaware and porcelain. E.S.B. 26090/65.

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. are supplying a large number of feed pillars – the order is valued at about £36,000 – for the street lighting system in Kuwait. The pillars consist of galvanized steel cabinets housing all the necessary street lighting control equipment. The photograph shows a typical street lighting scene in Kuwait.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

New Zealand
(142/65) Agency inquiry for paint, plastics, rubber raw materials. E.S.B. 25794/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for medicinal preparations; surgical and diagnostic instruments. E.S.B. 25040/65.

North America
(142/65) Visits of store buyers. E.S.B. 1551/65.

Norway
(145/65) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 26010/65.

Portugal
(145/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals, chemical products. E.S.B. 26319/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for industrial gamma radiographic equipment and machinery. E.S.B. 25696/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for camping goods; fishing tackle. E.S.B. 26008/65.
(141/63) Agency inquiry for bearings; machine tools. E.S.B. 25742/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for recording echo-sounders; sonar and marine radio telephones. E.S.B. 26020/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for motor car accessories and spare parts. E.S.B. 23780/65.

Saudi Arabia
(143/65) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment and appliances. E.S.B. 23738/65.

South Africa
(144/65) Agency inquiry for crockery and chinaware. E.S.B. 26286/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for air conditioning equipment and roof ventilators; steel beams; steel doors; steam generating boilers. E.S.B. 15857/64.
(144/65) Inquiry for women's outerwear. E.S.B. 15034/63.
(144/65) Inquiry for mechanised animal feeding equipment. E.S.B. 25030/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for fabrics; haberdashery; knitwear. E.S.B. 24786/65.

Sudan
(142/65) Agency inquiry for bicycles; cushions; polishes; textiles. E.S.B. 22471/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for general merchandise; inks; machinery; tape recorders. E.S.B. 25155/65.
(143/65 Inquiry for musical instruments. E.S.B. 26009/65.

Sweden
(141/65) Agency inquiry for printed jersey fabrics. E.S.B. 17477/65.

Switzerland
(142/65) Agency inquiry for outerwear. E.S.B. 25669/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for raw materials for the foodstuffs industry and bakery trade. E.S.B. 25793/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for women's coats and suits. E.S.B. 26003/65.
(142/65) Agency inquiry for materials; swimwear. E.S.B. 25684/65.
(144/65) Agency inquiry for swimwear. E.S.B. 26168/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for pipes and pipe fittings. E.S.B. 23744/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for alloys. E.S.B. 19260/65.

Syrian Arab Republic
(146/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery and engines; cars; mineral oils. E.S.B. 26520/65.

Tanzania
(144/65) Agency inquiry for biscuits – further information. E.S.B. 24671/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for containers and printed labels for cosmetic products; raw materials for the manufacture of cosmetics. E.S.B. 23337/65.

Trinidad and Tobago
(142/65) Inquiry for foundry plant. E.S.B. 24475/65.

Tunisia/Denmark
(145/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7851/G.

Turkey
(144/65) Inquiry for machinery for the manufacture of book matches. E.S.B. 22589/65.

Uganda
(143/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery and plant. E.S.B. 26356/65.
(143/65) Inquiry for components and machinery for making imitation jewellery; handbag frames and accessories; leather and leather working tools and machinery; plastics sheeting and machinery; pottery equipment; printing machines. E.S.B. 16008/65.

United States of America
(143/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery parts. E.S.B. 21383/65.
(141/65) Inquiry for knitwear for men; socks. E.S.B. 25306/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for adding machines; foodstuffs; hardware and wire products; precious stones. E.S.B. 25377/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for musical instruments. E.S.B. 26263/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for diesel motors. E.S.B. 26399/63.
(143/65) Inquiry for air conditioning systems; fuel and combination firing units; printers products; pumps; ventilation equipment. E.S.B. 21484/65.
(142/65) Inquiry for vertical milling machines. E.S.B. 25664/65.
(144/65) Inquiry for components for agricultural machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 26209/65.
(145/65) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 26139/65.
(145/65) Visit of buyers. E.S.B. 6577/65.
(142/65) Manufacture under licence, in Britain – self-opening mailing device. E.S.B. 25756/65.
(143/65) Manufacture under licence in Britain – adjustable weatherproof threshold. E.S.B. 4290/65.
(142/65) Trade Exhibitions in Philadelphia. E.S.B. 25748/65.

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of May 21. Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional offices of the Board of Trade (see page 229 of this issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).*

Export sales of packaging materials

Mr. R. T. Edgson, export general manager of P. P. Payne and Son Ltd., Nottingham, has recently completed a 6,000 mile European journey by car, visiting France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Scandinavia, while Mr. H. K. Smart, export sales manager of the same company visited Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and Finland. The main purpose of the tours, besides obtaining new orders was to increase the company's European representation, with more full-time agents, in the EEC and EFTA countries.

Mr. Edgson announced on his return that export orders for the company's packaging and labelling products totalled £2 million over the past four years. The company plan to increase their annual exports by 50 per cent to £750,000 within the next two years. Mr. Payne said: 'Our target is an ambitious one but we are confident of reaching it by means of increased productivity, machine capacity and all-round efficiency.' Though in future the main onslaught would be on European markets, the company, which was represented in 120 countries, wanted to increase trade with the Middle East and South Africa, he added. More extensive sales tours were planned.

Bicycle sales trip

Mr. M. Reynette-James, export manager of Moulton Bicycles Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon arrived in France on July 15 for the promotion of Moulton bicycles at the St. Etienne Velocil Cycle Rally and to establish sales outlets for the cycle. Mr. Reynette-James also visited Milan on July 19 and 20. Mr. Reynette-James travels widely in the interests of his company whose export sales are made to over 20 countries.

Mr. D. H. Linney (left) and Mr. G. N. B. Lynam of QVF Ltd. before embarkation on July 7, from London to Paris, en route to Moscow and thence on their tour of seven countries of Eastern Europe.

Marketing executive tours 14 countries

Mr. E. A. Beecroft, chief marketing executive of the Mechanical Meter Division of George Kent Limited, flew from London Airport on July 20 to begin an extensive overseas sales promotion tour during which he will visit 14 Middle East countries. His six-week tour will cover the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Trucial Oman, Jordan, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece and Malta, and is aimed at increasing the level of meter sales in these areas.

During the past year, Mr. Beecroft has spent almost seven months travelling in Africa and the Middle East on behalf of the Kent Mechanical Meter Division. About 85 per cent of meters manufactured by the division are exported to all parts of the world.

European fact-finding mission

Mr. Peter Thorneloe, London director in charge of exports for Hart, Levy and John Barran Ltd., of Leeds, range of Beau Brummel children's outer clothing has recently returned from a three-week fact-finding mission to Switzerland, Luxembourg and Belgium, carried out as part of Barran's plan for home and overseas expansion, to discover potential customers and to find out at first hand the type of clothing for which a market exists. Although this was not basically a selling trip, in Switzerland eight new accounts were opened and 12 other potential outlets expressed keen interest in ordering for next season.

Mr. Thorneloe, who speaks French fluently, reports that buyers were delighted that a British firm had taken the trouble to call on them on their own premises on the Continent.

Selling British amplifiers in Spain

Mr. Michael Cowan, sales director, Henri Selmer & Co. Ltd., London, has recently returned from Spain and Portugal with orders totalling £25,000 for Selmer amplifiers. He also got £10,000 orders for saxophones, woodwind and brass. Mr. Cowan has visited 10 countries on selling trips to the Continent since March and reports that in the first five months of 1965, Henri Selmer exceeded their 1964 export figures for musical instruments and audio equipment. Trading figures for each month of this year have been 2½-3 times more than for the corresponding month of 1964.

Chairman's visit to Japan

Mr. Michael Montague, chairman of The Valor Co. Ltd., London, is travelling to Japan in August. Mr. Montague went to Japan as a member of a London/Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission in 1963 and as a result of this visit Valor opened their own office in Tokyo. The company now announce that orders for domestic heating appliances so far received from Japan this year already double the value of those received during 1964. While in Japan Mr. Montague will have discussions with Mr. W. F. E. Husband, managing director of Valor (Japan) Limited, Tokyo, to finalize plans to achieve similar progress during 1966.

Congolese sales trip

Mr. Peter Tomlinson, export director of Quinton Hazell Limited, Colwyn Bay, has just returned from Leopoldville with several thousand pounds worth of orders for mechanical replacement components for cars and commercial vehicles. Mr. Tomlinson said on his return that business has been dormant for two years in the Congo Republic and that all over the country he saw British vehicles standing idle for the want of spares.

The Congo journey was part of a seven-nation export sales tour of Africa and Greece to boost sales. The Quinton Hazell group claim to sell to 108 countries more than 55 per cent of their production of mechanical components for British, American and Continental cars, trucks and tractors.

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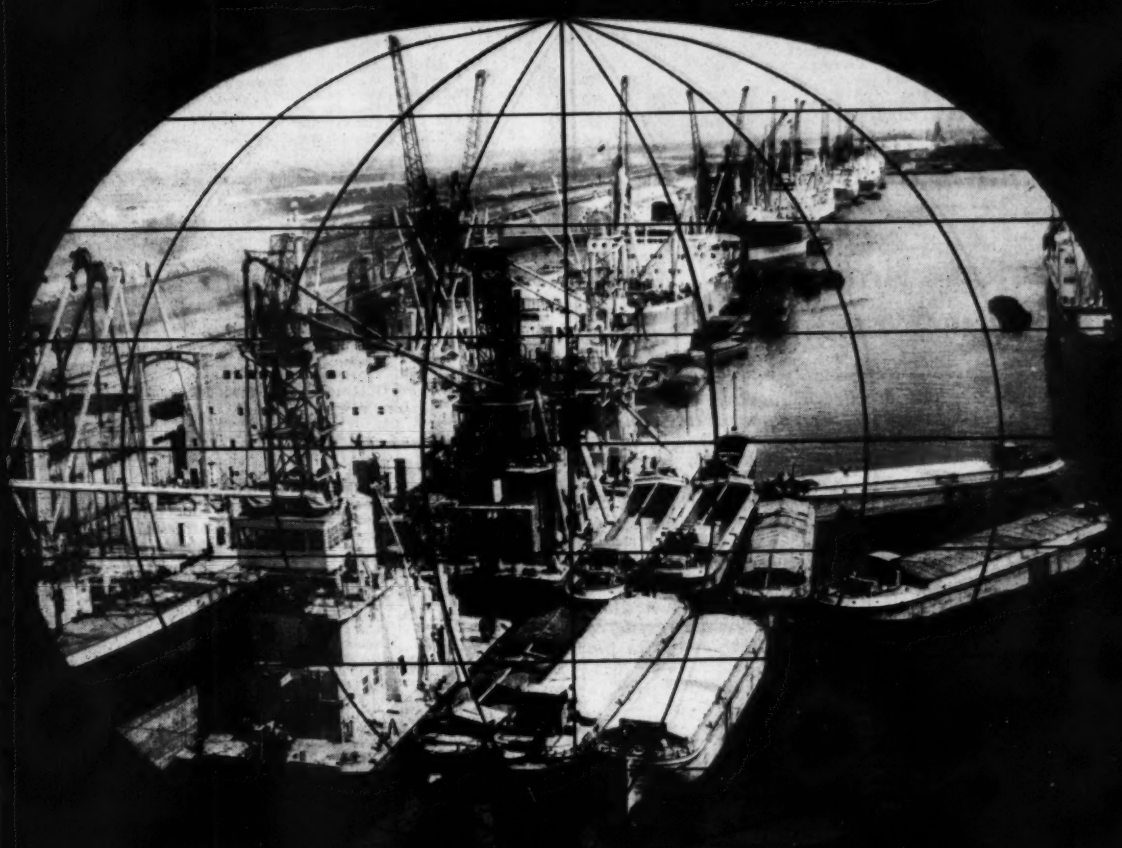

Modernised to Serve Britain's Industries

New berths, new sheds, new cranes and new roads, with more to come, are making Britain's third port an increasingly attractive shipping centre.

Raw materials are imported for diverse industries in many parts of the country. From the Midlands, the North and the West Riding heavy industrial products and a variety of manufactured goods are exported for world-wide destinations.

Further information from: Chief Docks Manager, British Transport Docks, Hull

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BRITISH TRANSPORT Docks

A NATIONWIDE PORTS SERVICE

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (1)

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 23, 1965 (pages 213 to 214) that the Turkish authorities had issued the fifteenth list of global quotas and the liberalization lists for the second half of 1965. Full details of the quota list are given below. Exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before August 5, 1965. Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization lists will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Fifteenth Quota List

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	08.01.20	Only coconuts	10	—	
	12.07.90	Only vermouth plant			
	13.03.40	Only pectin			
2	09.01.11	Raw coffee. (At the order of Customs and Monopolies)	—	2,000	
3	09.04.10	Black pepper (unground)	10	20	
4	09.04.90	Only capsicum	10	10	
	09.05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon flowers			
	07	Cloves (not ground)			
	08	Nutmegs			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices			
5	12.01.20	Copra	25	—	
6	13.01.10	Only henna	—	1	†
7	15.05.10	Only pure lanoline	30	5	
	15.11.10	Glycerine (only up to codex specifications) — Only for the pharmaceutical industry			
	25.08	Only pure chalk — Only for the pharmaceutical industry			
	28.42.42				
8	15.04.90	Only whale oil	40	5	
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
9	15.03.10	Oleostearin	200	10	
	20				
	15.06	Other oils of animal origin			
	15.07.25	Palm oil			
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palm kernel oil			
	38	Other inedible fixed vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Acid-oils for industry			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
10	17.02.29	Only caramelized sugar	5	5	
11	18.01	Cocoa beans	400	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter			
12	15.03.10	Oleo oil and other — For making infant food only	10	—	
	20				
	15.07.26	Cocoa oil			
13	13.03.40	Other vegetable juices and extracts	50	—	
	21.07.90	Only concentrated beverages not containing alcohol (for industrial establishments possessing an automatic cleaning and filling organization)			
14	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, mineral substances, sickness preventives for animals and other additives for fodder. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	30	
15	25.03	Only sulphur insoluble in carbon sulphide (for preparing tyre repair material)	10	—	
	28.02.30				
16	25.17	Only flint. (For the needs of ceramic factories)	10	—	
17	25.23.21	Common artificial Portland cement. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
18	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	90	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	28.30.31	Sal ammoniac in powder (only for dry batteries)			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
19	25.24	Asbestos	400	—	
20	27.04	High grade coke for the carbide and ferro-chrome industries	150	—	
	38.19	Only sodberg paste (for carbide and ferro-chrome)			
21	27.10.20	Petroleum and the like (except standard solvent)	—	1,000	
	27.10.31	Motor oil and the like			
	27.10.32	Diesel oil and the like (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce.)			
22	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	5	5	
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride			
23	26.01.76	Only rutile extracted from titanium	50	—	
	44.12	Only wood meal			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
24	27.06	Only creosote oil	1	—	
25	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid — Only chemically pure	10	5	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid			
	28.35	Sulphides			
	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid			
	28.16.30	Ammonium solution of codex specification or purer			
26	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	100	25	AID
27	28.17.20	Potassium hydroxide	50	15	AID
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
28	28.21	Chrome oxides and hydroxides (except chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	75	10	
	28.46.10	Borax (only of codex grade)			
	28.47.50	Chromates			
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Other			
29	28.23.10	Iron oxides (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)	10	5	
	28.23.29	Iron hydroxide (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)			
30	28.25	Titanium oxides	For manufacturers of building materials		
	29.15.90	Plasticizers			
	32.06	Materials used for dyeing the plastic mass			
	32.07.40	Other colouring substances (except pigments obtained by treating colouring earths falling within Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium hydroxide or polishing same with synthetic organic colouring materials, pigments containing zinc sulphide, iron oxides and hydroxides to which organic colouring substances have been added, zinc chromate and chrome yellow	80	—	
	38.19.20	Other chemical products			
	39.02.10	Preparation in liquid or paste form			
31	28.31.10	Only chloride of lime	10	—	
32	28.37	Sulphites and thiosulphates (except sodium sulphite and thiosulphate)	25	5	
33	28.39.21	Ammonium nitrate (for the manufacture of sodium monoxide)	10	—	
	31.02.20				
34	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	50	5	
	16	Potassium carbonate			
	17	Lead carbonate			
	42	Calcium carbonate precipitated			
35	28.25	Titanium oxides — For uses other than the paint industry	150	25	
	32.07.40	Other colouring substances			
	38.11.60	Other preparations and products used in the manufacture of plastic paint			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
36	35.05.90	Only soluble starch			
	13.03.40	Other.			
	27.10.20	White spirit			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate			
	59	Nickel sulphate			
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals, and other	40	20	
	38.12.10	Preparations used as mordant in the textile industry (except binders)			
	38.12.20	Other (excluding binding containing starch and dextrin)			
37	28.56.10	Silicium carbide. (For manufacturers of abrasives)	10	—	
38	29.01.42	Only xylol (for making pest control products)	50	—	
39	29.14.31	Formic acid	—	10	
40	29.15.90	Other (except phthalic anhydride and plasticizers)	10	—	
41	29.15.90 39.01.10 39.02.10	Plasticizers and condensation, polycondensation, polyaddition, polymerization and copolymerization products used for manufacturing insulated low voltage conductors and electric material. (Manufacturers of plastic tubes may not benefit from this quota)	200	—	
42	30.03.11	Only penicillin procaine containing aluminium monostearate			
	13	Chloromycetin and its derivatives.			
	14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts			
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydrazide and their derivatives	—	350	
	17	Thiosemicarbazide and its derivatives			
	29	Other.			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations (At the order of the Ministry of Health.)			
43	30.03.40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.)	—	50	
44	30.04.11	Medicated gauze			
	12	Oil cloth, sticking plaster			
	13	Medicated cotton			
	19	Other.			
	30.05.10	Sterilized catgut	—	10	
	39.07.90	Only medicated plastic strips			
	50.08	Only catgut of silk yarn (With the permission of the Ministry of Health.)			
45	34.07.10	Dental wax.	—	10	
46	32.01.20	Mimosa extract			
	30	Only quebracko extract	30	5	
	32.02	Tannins, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives			
	32.03	Only synthetic tannin substances			
47	32.05 06 07	Dyes for dyeing the mass of rubber and plastic, used only in the plastic and rubber industries	25	—	
48	32.06	Colouring lakes	40	10	
	32.07.10	Lapis lazuli			
49	32.09.11	Only synthetic varnish used for manufacturing patent leather	20	—	
50	32.09.11 12 21	Only 'shablon' lake (for the textile industry)	40	—	
51	32.09.12	Chloro-rubber varnishes	10	5	
52	32.09.11	Synthetic varnishes. (For manufacturers having installations for lacquering artificial wood)	20	—	
	32.09.21	Synthetic paint. (For manufacturers having installations for lacquering artificial wood)			
53	32.09.19	Varnish for the rubber industry	20	—	
54	32.09.19	Special varnish for manufacturers of enamelled wire	30	—	
55	32.09.19	Special varnish for printing of metal	20	—	
56	32.09.39	Aluminium paste and powder bronze paste and only dyes for finishing leather and textiles	60	—	AID
57	32.10	Colours	—	1	
58	32.13.21	Duplicating ink, China ink, copying ink and similar inks (except stamping ink and black duplicating ink)	—	10	
59	32.13.29	Only concentrated ink and ink for ballpoint pencils	30	—	
60	33.01.22	Mint	5	—	
61	33.01.23	Citronella			
	24	Melissa			
	25	Ylang-ylang	30	10	
	29	Other.			
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils			
62	33.04	Essential oils			
	33.01.29	Other.	50	10	
	33.05.20	Other.			
63	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate' alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders. (For manufacturers of auxiliary materials for leather and textiles)	100	—	AID
	29.14.13	Formic acid			
64	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders. (For manufacturers of agricultural emulsions and the chemical industry) ($200,000 for the Ministry of Agriculture))	300	—	
65	35.01.10	Lactic casein. (For the manufacture of pest control products)	10	—	
66	35.03.11 19	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives Other.	5	5	
67	35.06.90	Other adhesive preparations (excepting casein paste, skin and bone glue, fish glue, starch and dextrine paste, rubber solution and adhesives of a polyvinyl acetate basis, synthetic rubber solutions of a neoprene basis and all sorts of glues in containers of 70 gr. or less and binders)	30	10	
68	36.01	Gunpowder			
	36.03	Mining and blasting fuses			
	36.04	Percussion and detonation caps			
	36.05	Pyrotechnic products (excluding fireworks) (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	75	—	
69	37.01.20	Only photographic plates and flat films sensitized and not exposed	—	15	
70	37.02.21	Cinema films (unexposed) (only fireproof)	50	5	
71	37.02.22 29	Photographic films (unexposed) Other.	50	50	AID
72	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth (except ozalid and similar papers unexposed or exposed and undeveloped)	—	50	
73	37.05	Plates and films	5	5	
74	38.03.10 90	Activated carbon. Other.	50	—	
75	38.03.20	Infusorial earth	50	—	
76	38.13	Only metal scaling products	—	15	
77	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	25	AID
78	38.19.20	Only cyanide compounds and salts and preparations used for hardening and annealing steel (for chain and drill bit factories)	15	—	
79	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical and allied industries not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes and binders and gum-elastic)	500	25	AID
80	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for impregnating wood. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	1	—	
81	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only ion exchangers	10	5	
82	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only acrylics used in dentistry (in liquid or powder form and in special packages weighing no more than 2 kilos)	—	25	
83	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only auxiliary substances for the textile industry (except those containing soap, dodecylbenzine sulphonate and binders and sizing materials on a starch and dextrine basis and containing homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymer)	60	—	
	39.03.90	Only sizing materials for the textile industry			
84	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only auxiliary substances for leather (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzine sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	50	—	
85	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only pigment binders used in the leather industry (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzine sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	25	—	
86	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only binders used in the textile industry (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzine sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	35	—	
87	29.15.90	Only plasticizers			
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (except polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified polyesters and their lakes)			
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (except polyester boards and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymer)			Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)	1,800	—	AID

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony) ($100,000 are at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry for the manufacture of polyethylene bags for fertilizers.)			
88	38.19.20 39.01.10 39.02.10	Products obtained by polymerization and copolymerization and products of the chemical industry (for the needs of the chemical and plastic industries) (except homo polymer polyvinyl acetate copolymers, polyester resin, lakes and binders)	100	—	
89	39.01.10 02.10 03.40 39.05	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (except alkyd resins, whether or not modified, polyester resins and lakes) only chemical derivatives of natural rubber (except homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers) (for artificial, plywood, match, rubber reel and balata factories)	200	—	
90	29.15	Only plasticizing materials			
	39.02.10	Only polyvinyl alcohol			
	34.02.20	Surface-active products (except those containing soap, dodecylbenzine sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders)	Only for manufacturers of polyvinyl acetate 75	— —	
	39.03.40	Only hydroxyethyl and carboxymethyl cellulose			
	29.14.31	Formic acid			
91	39.01.90	Only boards formed by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material)	—	1	
92	39.01.90	Only bakelized paperboard (except those for decorative purposes)	—	10	
	39.03.50	Vulcanized fibre			
93	39.02.10	Only polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polypropylene. (For complete plants of drawn tube)	250	—	
94	39.02.10	Polyvinyl acetate in the form of dry powder, granule or flake. (For manufacturers of adhesives	10	—	
95	39.02.90	Only plastic boards. (For plants possessing vacuum moulding machines and manufacturing geometric and drawing instruments)	20	—	
96	39.02.90	Only plastics of an acrylic basis (except laminated plastic material obtained by pressing paper impregnated with artificial resins and all kinds of spongy plastics) (only for manufacturing buttons)	20	—	AID
97	39.03.12 39.03.90	rtm Cellophane (cellulose wrapping) (only hot water adhesives)	10	—	
98	39.03.40	Only carboxymethyl cellulose	10	—	
99	39.03.90	Only celluloid boards			
	70.15.12	Sun glass for spectacles (For manufacturers of			
	90.03	Only metal parts of spectacle frames)	40	—	
100	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	40	15	AID
101	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	5	AID
102	40.01.20 38.19.20 13.02.21	Only gum elastic for the manufacture of chewing-gum.	10	—	
103	40.06.29	Other (except solutions of natural rubber, hot and cold solder and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate, copolymers and synthetic rubber adhesives of a neoprene basis)	—	10	
104	40.02	Synthetic rubber. (For oil felt manufacturers)	20	—	
105	40.06 40.08 40.14.20	Only rubber cushions for magnetic or non-magnetic refrigerator doors and rubber for the scrapers of 'filmdruck' machines	—	5	
106	40.07.10	Bare rubber thread, round (except square and round tnread No. 60 or thicker)	10	5	
107	40.09.10	Only special tubing for power hammers (of a service pressure exceeding 40 atm. for 2 hours without interruption of an inner diameter of 1 inch and over)	—	5	
108	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only tyres and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey (except bicycle tyres). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce.)	—	600	AID
109	40.11	Only bicycle tyres	50	20	
110	40.12 13.10 13.20	Medical articles (except teats, gloves and draw sheets, hot water bags, ice bags, floating mattresses and cushions)	—	5	
	16.10	Only X-ray aprons			
111	40.14.20	Other articles of rubber (except drawsheets for children and white flaps for automobile tyres, floating mattressss and cushions, mats and pedal rubbers, hot water and ice bags and hot or cold solder)	—	10	
112	41.01.11 15 21 25	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Fresh calf hides (all kinds) Dried calf hides (all kinds)	(1,000 dollars) 500	— —	AID —
113	44.03.30 80	Mine props. (At the order of the Ministry of Energy and Natural resources)	—	1	
114	44.03.40	Other trees for veneer not growing in Turkey	20	—	
115	44.03.40	Only rose-wood (palissander)	—	2	
116	44.11.21	Wooden pegs for shoes	—	2	
117	44.03.50	Only paper pulp wood for 'schleifer' (At the order of the Ministry of Industry).	5	—	
118	44.05 44.14	Sawn wood suitable for the manufacture of packing cases (for packing export goods). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
119	45.03	Articles of raw natural cork (except stoppers)	—	5	
120	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	75	10	
121	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per m2. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry).	5	—	
122	48.01.30	Coloured paper for making carbon paper	35	—	
123	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper	—	1	
124	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper (for preparing ozalid paper, gummed paper, millimetric paper and similar special papers)	40	1	
125	48.01.42 43	Packing paper with persulphite (to be given to manufacturers of waxed paper)	20	—	
126	48.01.42	Only hutbak paper (weighing less than 19 gr. per m2			
	48.05.90	Other. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters.)	—	50	
127	48.01.44	Kraft paper	1,000	—	AID
128	48.01.61 48.10	Cigarette paper (monopoly)	180	—	
	48.21.29	Filter paper for cigarettes			
129	48.01.64	Paperboard for the manufacture of statistical cards (in reels) weighing 155 to 180 gr. per m2	50	—	
130	48.01.62	Blotting paper			
	63	Drawing paper			
	69	Other papers			
	48.03	Only parchment paper and imitations thereof (except paraffin paper)			
	48.05.90	Other paperboards			
	48.06.10	Only scale paper for measuring instruments	85	15	
	48.07	Paper and paperboard glazed, coated and impregnated, painted or printed (excluding gummed paper, paraffin paper, carbon paper of all sizes and colours in reels or in sheet and imitations of leather those submitted to flockage)			
131	48.01.69 48.07.30	Only paper for preparing transfer papers	15	—	
132	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper (for the fertilizer factories)	35	—	
133	48.08	Filter paper and blocks	—	5	
134	48.13.20	Stencils	—	15	
135	48.13.30	Other copying papers (except carbon paper of all colours)	—	5	
136	49.08	Only transfers for industry	20	—	
137	49.11.11 14	Printed drawings and photographs. Other.	—	2	
138	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibres (only for making velvet and labels)	30	—	
139	51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic netting yarn. (For makers of fishing nets)	200	—	
140	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibre	600	—	AID
141	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibre	1,250	—	AID
142	51.02	Only synthetic silk yarn. (For fishermen with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	5	
143	51.02	Monofil, strip and the like of manmade fibre materials (except imitation catgut). (For the manufacture of fabric and knitted goods)	75	—	
144	51.02	Monofil, strip and the like of manmade fibre materials (except imitation catgut). (For the manufacture of brushes)	15	—	
145	52.01	Metal wire combined with textile yarn	30	—	
146	53.01.10	Merino wool (in the yolk). The balance of $6,000,000 at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry in the period of the XIVth Programme is carried forward to the XVth Programme)	6,000	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
147	53.02.11	Hair suitable for spinning			
	12	Other rabbit hairs			
	30	Other fine hairs, unsuitable for spinning	20	10	
	58.07	Chenille and other yarns			
148	54.03.10	Flax yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	10	5	
149	54.04.10	Shoemakers' yarn No. 7 metric and thinner	—	5	
150	55.01	Only long staple cotton. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
151	55.05.90	Netting yarn	—	5	
152	55.09	Only special fabric for typewriter ribbons			
	32.07.40	Other colouring substances (except pigments obtained by treating colouring earths falling within Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide or polishing same with synthetic organic colouring materials, pigments containing zinc sulphide, iron oxides and hydroxides additioned with organic colouring substances, zinc chromate and chrome yellow)	Only for the manufacture of typewriter ribbons 35	—	
	32.06.10	Other colouring substances			
	32.02.29	Other prepared colouring materials			
153	56.01.20 02.20 04.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste	140	—	
154	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	200	—	AID
155	57.02	Only manilla hemp			
	57.04.22	Other fibres of the sisal and agave families only (The minimum portion of $75,000 at the order of the Ministry of Agriculture to be used for the manufacture of cord for harvester-binders.)	200	—	
156	57.03	Only jute fibre	80	—	
157	57.06.10	Jute yarn	15	—	
158	59.07.20	Tracing cloth, painting canvas	—	1	
159	59.15	Only fibre hose lined with rubber, whether or not impregnated externally	—	20	
160	59.15.30	Only hose made of flax	—	10	
161	59.17.11	Silk sieving fabric			
	12	Sieving fabric of artificial and synthetic fibre			
	20	Only oil pressing bags of synthetic fibre	70	—	
	90	Only special fabric used in the asbestos industry			
162	60.06.10	Only varicose vein stockings and knee-caps	—	5	
163	68.03	Worked slate and articles of agglomerated or natural slate	—	10	
	68.05	Stones, for sharpening or polishing by hand			
164	68.04.20 82.02	Only saws for cutting marble	25	5	
165	68.06 68.13	Only water emery and only abrasive in powder or grain (except emery paper and cloth other than water emery) only worked asbestos and articles thereof (except asbestos yarn, cord, strip, fabric, wick, packing, plate and straining powder, floor covering and for furniture) (including joint plates of the klingerit type)	30	20	
166	68.04.20	Only emery used in industry	75	25	
167	69.02.20	Semi-silica (Si O2 75-85%)			
	90	Only Schamott bricks containing less than 50% of alumina	100	—	
168	69.09	Only laboratory, chemical and industrial wares and instruments made of ceramic material	—	5	
169	70.02	Glass known as 'enamel'			
	70.03	Only glass bars and tubes of an external diameter of not more than 18 mm.	200	5	
170	70.03	Only glass in rods and tubes of an outer diameter of 18 to 30 mm.	15	—	
171	70.08	Only convex safety glass (except flat unbreakable safety glass of one or several layers of all sizes and shapes	—	40	AID
172	70.20	Only glass fibre and wool	5	—	
173	70.04 70.06	Wired glass and other glass	—	5	
	70.05.30	Only art-nouveau or printed glass			
174	70.10.11	Only medicine phials of neutral glass (for the pharmaceutical industry)	10	—	
175	70.13.10	Only kitchen utensils made of fire-resisting glass	—	1	
176	70.14.10	Only glass for incandescent lamps	—	5	
177	70.15.12	Glasses for sun spectacles	—	5	
178	70.17.21	Glassware for laboratory and pharmacy and hygienic goods	—	10	
179	70.20	Only fabrics of glass fibre (for the manufacture of glass fibre)	25	—	
180	73.01.11	Pig and tempered iron	25	—	
181	73.03	Iron and steel waste. (At the order of the Ministry of industry)	500	—	
182	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1	—	
183	73.07.20	Slabs and sheet bars. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1	—	
184	73.10.10	Wire rod for the manufacture of electrodes, springs and file fittings	300	—	
185	73.10.30 50 60	Angle iron Other rods of iron and steel Cold drawn or calibrated rods	— —	50 50	
186	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights, plates and perforated sections)	180	50	AID
187	73.12	Only iron and steel hoops of a width not exceeding 250 mm. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
188	73.12	Only lead plated iron and steel hoops of a width of 56·5 to 66 mm. and a thickness of 0·14 mm. (For manufacturers of Bergmann pipes)	25	—	
189	73.12 73.14	Iron and steel strip and wire (for manufacturing weaving combs)	20	—	
190	73.13	Only scaled sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0·75 mm. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	AID
191	73.13	Only common sheets of iron or steel of 4·75 mm. or less (except scaled sheets). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
192	73.13.40 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. scaled sheets of any thickness striated sheets and lacquered tin plate ($100,000 of the importers' quota at the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	500	AID
193	73.13.60	Only tin plate (except electrolytic)	300	75	AID
194	73.13.90	Only lacquered tin plate. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
195	73.14.30	Galvanized iron wire (only for exporters, against a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
196	73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel only for automobile springs	250	—	AID
197	73.17.10	Cast iron pipes of a diameter not exceeding 200 mm. (At the order of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	1	
198	73.17.20	Cast iron pipes of a diameter exceeding 200 mm. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
199	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 6 in. diameter)			
	73.19	High-pressure steel tubes (except seamed tubes)	250	25	AID
200	73.18	Only seamed tubes of up to 6 in. (for making exhaust and silencer pipes)	10	—	
201	73.18	Only seamed tubes not exceeding 1½ in. (At the order of the Minstry of Rural Affairs)	—	1	
202	73.18 73.19	Only drawn tubes (for the manufacturers of copper alloy bearing in steel casing)	15	—	
203	73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel (except those up to a diameter of 2 in. of iron and cast iron and sleeves up to 2·5 in.)	—	50	
204	73.24	Pressure resisting iron or steel containers (except L.P.G. gas tubes and tanks)	20	—	
205	73.25	Only thin or thick cables, stranded wire, ropes and the like of steel wire	—	175	
206	73.27	Only woven wire of hexagonal shape of iron or steel	—	20	
207	73.31.90	Only hob nails, furniture nails and grooved nails	—	20	
208	73.32	Only bolts and nuts, chrome plated and screws for sheets	—	10	
209	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	75	
210	73.34	Hook needles, fork pins, curling grips and the like (excluding pins, hair buckles and hairpins)	—	5	
211	73·37.10 84.01.20	Only parts of central heating boilers (except segments)	10	5	
212	74.03.29 74.05 74.06.10 74.07.10 74.08	Wire of other copper alloys Copper sheets and strips Copper powder Brass tubes Tube and pipe fittings	50	10	
213	74.07	Only copper tubes with double wall of a diameter of 10 mm. or less and capillary tubes	10	10	
214	74.11	Woven wire of copper (only sieves for industry)	10	—	
215	76.02.15	Aluminium sections (except frontage elements, doors and wiodows)	10	—	
216	76.05 76.13 76.16.10	Only aluminium flake Aluminium wire netting and fabric Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (except washers)	15	10	
217	76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters against a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions with the aporoval of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	AID
218	76.03 76.07	Aluminium sheets, plates and strips Aluminium pipe fittings	40	10	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
219	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete artificial rain systems and necessary tubes and other accessories (except LPG gas tubes and gas and kerosine stoves and cocks thereof). (At the order of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	50	AID
220	78.01.10	Only unwrought lead of a purity of 99, 97% (only for the cable and the accumulator industry and metal bearings). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
221	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and zinc-aluminium alloys containing at least 96% of zinc	900	25	
222	79.02 79.03 79.06.10	Zinc rods, sections and wire Zinc sheets, plates and strips, powder and flake Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like	75	25	
223	82.01.30 40	Scythes Sickles	—	80	
224	82.02	Only any kind of saw blade (except carpenters' band saws, carpenters' hand saws, iron hand saws and mechanical strip saws).	—	15	
225	82.03 82.04	Hand tools Other hand tools (except trowels and fixed or rotating vices of pig iron, sledge-hammers, various kinds of carpenter planes, hand tools with wooden body producing shavings, hammers weighing up to ½ kilo, fretsaws and sets thereof, eyedressers)	—	25	
226	82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools and for machine tools for pressing, stamping and similar work (except drill bits and lathe tools of rapid steel)	—	150	
227	82.10	Blades for the knives falling within heading 82.09	15	—	
228	82.11.21 82.11.23 82.12 83.13.10 21 22 23	Only safety razors of metal Razors Scissors and blades thereof Manicure and pedicure tools and sets Clippers for human hair Clippers for animal hair Blades for clippers	—	25	
229	83.01	Only locks which cannot be manufactured in Turkey as regards specifications of material and mechanical operation. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
230	83.01	Only ciphered locks for safes	—	1	
231	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (except seamen's lanterns)	—	15	
232	83.09	Goods of base metal (excluding pressure buttons and buckles)	5	10	
233	83.13 84.61	Only special valves used in aerosol bombs	25	—	
234	83.15.10 90	Only brazing wire and welding electrodes (excluding iron, cast iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding electrodes) Other (except blacksmiths' solder)	25	10	
235	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	250	AID
236	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	100	AID
237	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	40	AID
238	84.06.90	Only cylinder blocks, crank-case, valve cover, flywheel and pulleys (except blocks of up to 2 cylinders and 15 h.p.)	—	50	
239	84.06.90	Only cylinder blocks (for the manufacture of diesel engines of 5-15 h.p.)	50	—	
240	84.07 84.08	Water wheels, turbines and other water engines Other motors and power machines	—	2	
241	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers	—	15	AID
242	84.10.10 21	Distributing pumps fitted with a measuring and price device Elevators for liquids	—	25	
243	84.10.22 23	Turbo pumps and motor pumps (except centrifugal normal water pumps of a capacity of 250 m3/h or less coupled with a diesel engine or any other power of 15 h.p. or less and motor pumps for deep wells of any power and any kind of pumps without base directly attached to the main piping system) (plunger pumps are included) Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and normal centrifugal water pumps of one or several stages up to 250 m3/h) (plunger pumps are included).	400	100	AID
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbopumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, free piston generators and the like (except hand pump for tyres).			
244	84.11	Only gas compressors of over 8 h.p. (for making industrial cold-storage installations)	50	—	AID
245	84.12	Only parts of air-conditioning apparatus	—	10	
246	84.12	Only air conditioning apparatus for vehicles	—	5	
247	84.15.90	Ekovat, thermostat, condenser, evaporator, capillary tubes for refrigerator or only units constituted by same (except cord and plug)	—	25	
248	84.15.90	Ekovat, thermostat, condenser, evaporator, filters, demoisteners, capillary tubes for refrigerator or only units constituted by same (except cord and plug).	100	—	
	84.11	Only gas compressors	(For factories of commercial type refrigerators)		
	84.17	Only condensers of commercial type refrigerators			
249	84.17	Only autoclaves, hot-air stoves sterilizers used in medicine and laboratory machinery			
	84.18	Motor driven centrifuges, for medical use and chlorinating apparatus	—	40	
250	84.17	Only block sterilizing apparatus	—	50	
251	84.17	Only fumigatory machinery. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	80	
252	84.18.10	Cream separators. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	5	
253	84.20.10 21	Only balances and weighing-machines with automatic pointers	—	50	
254	84.21.11 90	Sprayers and atomizers used in agriculture (except sprayers for liquid without motor carried by hand on the back or the shoulder and sprayers, atomizers with motor and seat, motor sprayers on wheels of 50-100 litres) ($100,000 allocated for the Directorate of the Water Department). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture).	—	850	AID
255	84.21.30	Only atomizing guns	—	5	
256	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (except elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles fixed and travelling portal cranes, complete rolling bridges with hand or electric drive of a lifting capacity of 30 tons and conveyor belts of a width not exceeding one metre).	—	150	AID
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile.			
257	84.22.20	Only hydraulic straightening apparatus and wheeled jacks for use in garages and hydraulic jacks used as tool in vehicles)	—	20	
258	84.24	Agricultural machinery for preparing working and cultivating (except shares of animal driven ploughs, harrow discs and plough discs) (including shares of tractor ploughs). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	100	AID
259	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	3,000	AID
260	84.40.90	Parts (except inner and outer body and boiler)	125	25	
261	84.41.10	Only sewing machines for industry (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	50	
262	84.41.90	Other parts (except body, disc, legs, and cabinet of machines)	—	10	
263	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides)	—	150	AID
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
264	84.49 85.05	Pneumatic or motor driven hand tools and machine tools (except those with built-in electric motor) Electro-mechanical hand tools and machine-tools	100	20	
265	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard) (except electric machines)	—	50	AID
266	84.52.10 84.53	Calculating machines Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like	—	70	AID
267	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, stamping and ticket printing and distributing machines	—	80	
268	84.54.10 20	Duplicating machines Address typing machines	—	20	
269	84.54.30	Coin sorting, counting machines and coin and note packing machines	—	15	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
270	84.61	Only taps, cocks, valves, pressure reducing valves and thermostatic valves, and other devices and apparatus for acids and compressed gas, tubes, steam valves resisting a pressure of over 10 atmospheres, only valves used as spare part in machines and motors (except large tubes and stoves for LPG valves and extenders used in LPG tubes and gas ranges and their cocks)	150	25	
271	84.63	Only copper alloy bearings in steel casing (except those with their upper layer, acting as bearing, made of copper alloy)	—	30	
272	85.01.22	Electric generators (except those coupled with diesel engines not exceeding 15 h.p.)	—	80	
273	85.01.31 32	Electric motors of less than 10 h.p. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	10	—	
274	85.01.33	Electric motors of 10 h.p. and over	—	25	AID
275	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in wireless sets and other inductance and reactance coils with an iron core of a weight not exceeding 300 gr.	—	25	AID
276	85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, inductance and reactance coils, windings and brushes). (For the manufacture of rectifiers)	20	—	AID
277	85.03	Only dry mercury batteries for listening instruments	—	2	
278	85.04.10	Only accumulators of alkali type (except lead accumulators)	—	5	
279	85.04.20	Only accumulator plates for stationary type accumulators of 5 mm. and thicker	—	5	
	90	Other parts of only alkali type accumulators (except those for lead accumulators and those of the liberalization list).			
280	85.06	Parts of electromechanical apparatus for home use (except body, sleeper cover, legs, motors and parts of vacuum cleaners and fans)	—	5	
281	85.09	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment and wipers, defrosters and demisters for cycles and motor vehicles (except glass for plastic headlights and for stop and signal lights)	—	100	
282	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for industry and laboratories	20	10	
283	85.11.20	Electric welding and cutting machines (except welding transformers)	15	5	
284	85.13	Only teleprinters, telephone exchanges for over 70 lines and telephones with not more than one knob	—	20	
285	84.14.11 12 20	Microphones for wire telephony Other microphones Loudspeakers	— —	15	
286	85.15.90	Only telescopic aerials, wavelength key without knob, strip	—	15	
287	85.17	Only fire, and burglar alarms	—	5	
288	85.18	Electric condensers	500	250	AID
289	85.19.10	Only fuses of over 6,300 V. service voltage, fuses, distant control switches, thermic, magnetic, thermo-magnetic switches, bronze sockets, lightning arresters and startriangle switches of 35 amp.	—	50	
290	85.19.10	Only automatic switches			
	85.26	Only insulating parts for electric apparatus and installations having no electric connecting parts of metal	For manufacturers of control and switch-boards	75	—
	90.26.10	Electric supply meters			
291	85.19.90	Only parts of automatic fuses (except the outer protecting case and covers). (For manufacturers of automatic fuses)	20	—	
292	85.20.10 20 80	Only lighting bulbs of over 1,600 W. Fluorescent tubes (except straight tubes of 20-45 mm. diameter and 35-175 cm. long) Electric arc lamps	— —	5	
293	85.20.70	Other valves and tubes (except mercury vapour tubes of up to 1,000 W. incl.)	10	5	
294	85.22	Only clock washing machines	—	5	
295	85.22.90	Only ignition apparatus for explosives	—	5	
296	85.23.10 20	Underground and submarine cables covered with metallic plastic, rubber and other materials (except low voltage underground cables with thermoplastic insulation of up to 3 by 16 mm.2 and underground telephone cables of 40 branches or less)	—	50	
297	85.23.90	Only enamelled coil wire, thinner than 0·10 mm. and thicker than 3 mm. of round section and enamelled wire of rectangular section of 10 mm.2 and over	10	5	
298	85.25	Only high voltage insulators included in the class of chain insulators according to international standards	—	5	
299	85.26	Insulating parts for electric apparatus and installations having no metal parts used for electric connection (except parts concerning material, the importwhere of is prohibited in Heading No. 85.19.10)	25	10	
300	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	500	AID
301	87.01.30	Only tractors of cold storage trailers. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
302	87.14.30	Only single and tandem axles, revolving plates, fifth wheel clutch, lifting device and automatic traction hook of industrial type trailers and semi-trailers of over 10 tons (for manufacturers of cold storage trailers and semi-trailers).	100	—	
303	87.02.11 13	Dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more (to be imported exclusively by official agents). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
304	87.02.13 87.04.90	Trucks and light trucks and their chassis with motor (except metal and wooden cases), (To be imported by official agents) (except panels). (To be used by Decree of the Council of Ministers)	— —	1 20	
305	87.06	Only chassis	—	20	
306	87.06	Only doors, mud-guards and safety belts	—	20	
307	87.06	Only automobile and tractor wheel hubs, front set, connection parts, joint cups, hand brake drum, front hub 'plates'	—	100	AID
308	87.07.10	Factory, warehouse and similar motor trucks and tractors driven by any motor, trucks used in railway stations (complete or not)	—	20	
309	87.09.10	Motorcycles. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	5	
	20	Bicycles with motor			
	30	Side cars of any kind			
310	87.12	Only parts and accessories of vehicles falling within No. 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (except frames and handle bars of bicycles and motorcycles, saddles, luggage-carriers, and handles of cycles, front and rear forks and tool case and mudguards)	—	40	
311	88.02.20 30	Only planes for agricultural pest control and their motorless cockpits and helicopters. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	100	
312	90.01 90.02	All kinds of lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical goods (except optical shaving mirrors and enlarging mirrors and objectives and eye-pieces of microscopes)	—	10	
313	90.03	Only metallic frames for spectacles (except those combined with plastic materials)	—	2	
314	90.03	Only metallic parts of spectacle frames	—	5	
315	90.07.11	Photographic cameras	—	5	
316	90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projection apparatus of less than 16 mm. whether or not with sound.	—	15	
	90.09	Fixed projection apparatus, enlarging and reducing instruments			
317	90.08	Only cinematographic cameras of 16 mm.	—	20	
318	90.08	Only cinematographic cameras of 35 mm. and over	—	25	
319	90.13	Optical instruments	—	15	
320	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' measuring tape and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares double and triple decimetres T-squares, squares of non-metallic material, protractors, curves, students plain compasses without ruling pens and without box)	—	5	
321	90.18.10	Only masks used in agricultural pest control	—	5	
322	90.19	Only plastic artificial teeth	—	2	
323	90.26.10	Electric supply meters	—	20	
324	90.28	Electrical and electronic measuring checking, analysing and controlling instruments (except electric control pens)	—	200	AID
325	91.01	Pocket and wrist watches and the like	—	50	
326	91.07	Clockwork of pocket and wrist watches	—	10	
327	91.02.10 91.04	Alarm clocks of any kind (except table clocks with outer bell)	—	5	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
328	91.05	Only time-registers and watch-men's tell-tales	—	5	
329	91.06	Time switches with clock movement or synchronous motor			
	91.09	Only springs for fixing straps of wrist watches and hooks for attaching pocket watches to chains.	—	10	
330	92.02	Pianos, clavichords and other string instruments with a keyboard			
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (except mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe and reed organs, harmoniums and other similar instruments with a keyboard			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas and mouth organs	—	10	
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (except drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
331	92.12.41	Only records of classical music. (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
332	92.12.49	Only coiled tape for sound recording (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
333	92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within Heading No. 92. 11 (except body, disc, box and chassis)	—	5	
334	94.02.20	Only surgical operation tables and complete dentists chairs	—	10	
335	96.02.21	All kinds of artistic brushes	—	1	
336	97.03	Only miniature motors for toys	2	—	
337	98.01	Only press-buttons	—	5	
338	98.02	Only slide fasteners and stops thereof	30	—	
339	98.03.20	Fountain pens (and refilling pencils) (except ball point)	—	5	
	70	Fountain pens (except ballpoint)			
340	98.05.10	Lead pencils	—	5	
	20	Pencil lead			
	30	Only drawing chalk (except tailors' chalk)			
341	98.03.50 90	Only parts and accessories of fountain pens of any kind (except body and bonnet)	25	5	
342	98.05.90	Only pastel colours for painting and teaching	—	5	
343	98.07.90	Only hand enumerators	—	1	
344	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
345	98.15	Only steel insulating flasks	—	5	
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS (xx)			
346	Miscellan.	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors).	2,500	—	AID
347	,,	Only articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses (except metal and wooden cases)	2,500	—	AID
348	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies	500	—	AID
349	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of refrigerators	800	—	
350	,,	Articles to be imported for manufacturing wireless sets	800	—	
351	,,	Articles required for manufacturing electric razors	20	—	
352	,,	Articles required for manufacturing record-players	30	—	
353	,,	Articles required for manufacturing tape-recorders	40	—	
354	,,	Articles required for manufacturing elevators and escalators	140	—	AID
355	,,	Articles required for manufacturing vacuum cleaners	60	—	AID
356	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of automatic telephone exchanges	40	—	
357	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of typewriters and calculating machines.	50	—	
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
358	Miscellan.	Articles required for manufacturing tyres	500	—	AID
359	,,	Articles required for manufacturing electronic apparatus	30	—	
360	,,	Articles required for manufacturing of fuel burners	250	—	
361	,,	Articles required for manufacturing burners and radiants for LPG	20	—	
362	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of dry batteries	800	—	
363	,,	Articles required for manufacturing valves and extenders used in LPG gas tubes	100	—	
364	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of power and distribution transformers	90	—	
365	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of sewing machines	300	—	
366	Miscellan.	Articles required for the manufacture of washing machines	200	—	
367	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of building machines	400	—	
368	,,	Articles required by vegetable oil refineries having an installation of hydrogenation	150	—	
369	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of lathes. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
370	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of air compressors. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
371	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of electric supply meters. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry).	80	—	
372	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of motor sprayers for agricultural pest control. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
373	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of machinery used for producing olive oil. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
374	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of industrial furnaces. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry).	80	—	
375	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of electric motors	150	—	
376	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of underground cables with thermoplastic insulation of a service voltage of over 1,000 V.	300	—	
377	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of loud-speakers	40	—	
378	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of motorcycles and three-wheeled delivery cycles	150	—	
379	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of bicycles	100	—	
380	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of paint	750	—	
381	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of refrigerating units and refrigerators	200	—	
382	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of boilers with international certificate and LPG tanks of over 8 m3.	200	—	
383	,,	Articles the import whereof is necessary for the manufacturers of electric bulbs	230	—	
		OTHER QUOTAS FALLING WITHIN MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF HEADINGS			
384	Miscellan.	For the urgent needs of laboratories and pharmaceutical product factories. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)	125	—	AID
385	,,	For the urgent needs of industries in the private sector. (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	600	—	AID
386	,,	For the urgent needs of the State sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry) ($400,000 for the Eregli Iron Works).	1,000	—	AID
387	,,	For the investments of the private and State sectors (machinery and equipment. (At the order of the Ministry of Finance) (xxx).	23,500	—	AID
388	,,	Regulating and reserve quota (xx) (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,000	AID
389	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries. (At the order of the Ministry of Finance)	—	3,000	AID
390	,,	For the requirements of artisans and craftsmen (articles included in the import lists in force) (xx). (With the permission of the Ministry of Industry and at the order of the Confederation of the Artisans' Organization)	500	—	
391	,,	For producers of aquatic products. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
392	,,	For the purchase of ships (xx). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board).	—	1,000	
393	,,	Articles required for shipbuilding and ship repair (xx). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	2,000	—	
394	,,	For the requirements of sports material. (At the order of General Directorate of Physical Education)	—	50	
395	,,	For the import of surpluses (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50,000	
396	,,	Articles required for the needs of the Agricultural Sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	400	
397	,,	For the urgent needs of the Communications Sector ($600,000 for the State railways). (At the order of the Ministry of Communications)	800	—	
398	,,	For the requirements of tourism and touristic establishments. (At the order of the Ministry of Tourism and Information)	200	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
				(1,000 dollars)	
399	Miscellan	For the urgent needs of prospecting and boring installations and petroleum refineries of the State Sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources)	2,000	—	
400	,,	For importing apparatus and vehicles for the disabled. (At the order of the Red Crescent Society)	—	20	
401	,,	For the Izmir Fair (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	13,400	
402	,,	For transfer of foreign exchange for imports cash against shipping documents and goods under Decree No. 6/4476. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	500	

(x) This quota is for the year 1965 and balances unused during the period of the XIVth programme shall be used during the period of the XVth programme.
(xx) This quota is half-yearly and the balance unused during the period of the XIVth programme shall be added to these amounts and used during the period of the XVth programme.
(xxx) This quota is for the period of the XVth programme and the new addition of $5,000,000 concerns the private Sector.

Note:
(1) If the Statistical Numbers are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistical numbers determined for the said Heading Number and the relevant goods.
(2) If the phrases indicating the descriptions of the goods in this List do not contain restrictions such as 'only,' 'excluding,' 'except' all the goods classified under the said Heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.
(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the import lists. However articles included in the liberalization lists may not be imported against these quotas. The rules concerning change of goods are reserved.
(4) The letters AID in this List indicate that the articles will be paid for entirely or in part out of the AID account. Details of the AID allocations will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

ITALY

Decree concerning chemical additives to foodstuffs

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT under a Decree of March 31, 1965, have brought into line their schedule of permitted chemical additives to foodstuffs, with a Directive of the Council of the European Economic Community, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 12, 1965, pages 600-604.

The present legislation has entailed certain changes in the previous schedule published by the Italians under Law 283 of April 30, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 3, 1963, page 1051).

A translation of the Decree of March 31, 1965, and of the list of permitted chemical additives, can be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

Regulations for inter-Community trade in live cattle and pigs, and in fresh meat

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT in a Ministerial Decree dated June 1, 1965, have given effect to two Directives of the EEC Council of Ministers (Nos. 64/432 and 64/433) concerning health regulations governing inter-Community trade in cattle and pigs and fresh meat (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal* of October 23, 1964, page 919).

The French text of these directives may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

PORTUGAL

Sub-contracting between Portuguese industries and firms in other EFTA countries

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED that the Associacao Industrial Portuguesa (Portuguese Industrial Federation) have set up an internal organization, the Sub-Contracting Agency of the Metallurgical and Metalworking Industries, to deal with sub-contracting arrangements between Portuguese firms and firms in other EFTA countries.

One of the main objectives of the Agency is the promotion of contacts between foreign companies wishing to sub-contract part of their production in Portugal and a group of Portuguese companies in the metallurgical and metalworking industries.

The full text of a paper submitted by the Portuguese authorities giving some information about the type of equipment, available capacity, and list of products manufactured by the member companies of the Sub-Contracting Agency can be obtained from the Engineering Industries Division, Board of Trade, Room 161, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2093).

Any inquiries which firms may wish to make direct to Portugal should be addressed to: Associacao Industrial Portuguesa, Praca das Industrias, Lisboa 3.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Importation of meat and animal products

THE MINISTER for Agriculture in the Irish Republic has made an Order entitled the Importation of Meat and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1965, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and the Agriculture Act, 1931. The effect of the Order, which comes into operation on August 1, 1965, is to restore France to the list of countries mentioned in the First Schedule to the Importation of Meat and Animal Products Order, 1963.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Translations of EEC and EURATOM Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC and EURATOM Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No.	Description	Price
EEC 157/64	On the adjustments and corrections to be made in determining the free-at-frontier prices for milk and dairy products	1s. 9d.
198/64	To amend the Annexes to Regulation No. 157/64 on the adjustments and corrections to be made in determining the free-at-frontier prices for milk and dairy products	9d.
7/65	On procedures for applying the Service Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of other servants of the Communities to the staff of the Control Commission	6d
8/65	To amend Article 95 of the Service Regulations of Officials of the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community	6d.
9/65	To amend Regulation 114/64 as regards application of compensatory amounts in respect of milk and dairy products	6d.
12/65	On the use of Certificate Form DD4 where a compensatory amount is charged in respect of milk and dairy products	6d.
13/65	To fix the supplementary amount of levy in respect of poultry eggs in shells	3d.
14/65	To amend Regulation No. 135/64 as regards the information to be shown on the Import Certificate in respect of butter	3d.
EURATOM 1/65/EURATOM	On procedures for applying the Service Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of other servants of the Communities to the staff of the Control Commission	6d.
2/65/EURATOM	To amend article 95 of the Service Regulations of Officials of the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community	6d.
3/65/EURATOM	To amend the salary scales of staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employed in Belgium	6d.

Advertising in Czechoslovakia

THE DECEMBER ISSUE of 'Made in 1965', a monthly trade, economic and technical review published in Czechoslovakia will be devoted entirely to Anglo-Czechoslovakia trade relations.

This publication has a circulation of 6,000 mainly at senior levels in Ministries, foreign and internal trade organizations, research institutes, and industrial works managers.

Firms wishing to have articles or advertising material inserted in this issue should contact the sales manager, Dr. P. Karen, 'Made in 1965', Opletalova 5, Prague 1. The latest date on which articles and advertisements in black and white can be accepted is October 31, and for colour prints September 30.

For this special issue the price of advertising has been reduced and the rates range from £29 5s. 0d. for a half page in black and white to £117 6s. 6d. for a fourth cover page in four colours.

FRANCE

Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 14, announced the opening of the quotas for the import of British goods into France for the second half of 1965. Details are as follows:

I. Quota for which import licence applications may be made only by the following Organization:

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description and name of organization
4	06.02 C II b 2	Hothouse and greenhouse plants: Groupement national interprofessionel des semences graines et plantes.

II. Quotas for which import licences will be examined as and when they are received. Applications for import licences for the following products, on form AC and accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, should be made to the Direction des relations économiques extérieures, service des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris (9e), from July 14, when they will be examined as and when they are received.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description
5	ex 06.03	Cut flowers.
6 bis	11.05 ex B	Potato flakes. (1)
7	ex 15.07, ex 16.04, 17.02 F, 19.03, 20.01, ex 20.02, ex 20.06, ex 21.07	Products of the food industry. (1)
12	19.08 B ex II	Cakes and similar products. (1)
19	23.07 ex B	Animal feeding stuffs with a base of whale protein and animal pet foods.
21	38.14 B I a	Oil additives.
37	85.15 C II ex a	Assemblies constituting components of radio-electric apparatus.
42	ex 88.02	Light aircraft.
43	89.01 B ex I	Light boats and replacement parts.
53	Various	Miscellaneous. (2)

1. The methods of application for import licences for these products were laid down in a general notice to importers published in the *Journal Officiel* of January 26, 1963, page 923.
2. This quota is reserved for the import of restricted goods necessary to the French economy which are not named in the agreement nor in global quotas. Licences will be granted after notice from the technical ministry and with the agreement of the Direction des relations économiques extérieures.
3. Quotas to be administered in Britain.

Applications for import licences for the following products may be submitted to the Direction des relations économiques extérieures, service des autorisations commerciales (importations) 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, (9e), as from July 14, when they will be examined as and when they are received.

Import licence applications must bear in block letters the words 'Importation de Grande-Bretagne, Poste No. . . .' and must be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British Authority. The names of these authorities are given below.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description and name of authority
6	19.05	Cereal breakfast foods – Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Home Grown Cereals Division); Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd.
9	17.04 A, C I, II, 18.06	Confectionery – Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department.
11	19.07, 19.08 ex A	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads – The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	19.08 B ex II	Christmas puddings – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	ex 20.04, ex 20.05, ex 20.06	Mincemeat and lemon curd – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	ex 20.05	Jams and marmalades – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	ex 20.05	Bitter orange marmalade - Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	20.07 A, ex B	Fruit juices – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
17	ex 21.01, ex 21.02, ex 21.07	Fruit and other essences – Essence Export Group.
18	22.09 C ex I	Rum – Rum Importers Association of Great Britain.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the regulations for the import of goods under bilateral quotas, published in the *Board of Trade*

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Journal dated December 4, 1964, page 1244.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global quota for dried figs

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 17, announced the opening of a quota (No. 106), for the period 1965/1966, for the import of dried figs in bulk, put up in packages of 10kg. net or more (Tariff No. 08-03 B ex I) from Canada, the United States and member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Licence applications on form AC must be made to the service des autorisations commerciales (importations), direction des relations économiques extérieures, ministère des finances et des affaires économiques, 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris (9e) by 11.30 a.m. on August 23, when they will be examined simultaneously.

Importers are invited to send to the ministère de l'agriculture, direction des produits (bureau du contrôle des importations), 3 rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris (7e), before August 23, the green copies of licences which they obtained by virtue of the arrangements published in notices dated October 9, 1964 and January 3, 1965.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of July 8, 1965 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 135 of July 14), contains an **Addition** (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty during 1965, up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force on July 12, 1965

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	
		OLD (Prior to July 12,1965)	NEW (From July 12,1965)
ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, destined for processing	—	2,000*

* Quota for the period from July 12, 1965, to February 14, 1966, inclusive.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 16, 1965, page 164.

BELGIUM

Import of meat and meat products

NEW REGULATIONS governing the importation of meat and meat products into Belgium have recently been published by the Belgian authorities. These come into effect on August 25, 1965.

Further details will be given as soon as possible, but in the meantime the English translation of the Belgian decree may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

AUSTRIA

Import duty on chocolate

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 8, 1965, published a notice to the effect that as from January 1, 1965, the Austrian tariff rate on the import of chocolate (ex. 18.06 – chocolate, solid in blocks, bars and other forms) from EFTA member countries and Finland was to be reduced to 11 per cent.

The Austrian *Bundesgesetzblatt* has now published an Order which continues to apply the reduction in duty for the period July 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

KENYA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 164, published in the Kenya *Official Gazette*, announces, with effect from June 7, 1965, the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1965, which amends the Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies (Imports) Order, 1964. The First Schedule to the latter Order, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1964 (pages 1200, 1201), and subsequently amended, is now further amended by substituting for Division 71 therein the following new Division:

Item No.	Description
	Division 71 – Machinery other than electrical: 718 Machines for Special Industries, food processing machines (excluding domestic).
718 3 1	Hand operated plate grinding mills and engine driven hammer mills only.

By the same Legal Notice Item 841 70 of Division 84: 'Second-hand clothing of all description, whether knitted or not, for resale' is now included in the Schedule of goods of United Kingdom origin for which a specific import licence is required.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

TANZANIA

Export duty on sisal

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 277, published as a Supplement to the Gazette Extraordinary of the United Republic of Tanzania of June 10, 1965, amends, with effect from that date, the Schedule to the Export Tax Ordinance by deleting Item 6 (a) thereof (which relates to sisal) (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* July 10, 1964, page 114) and substituting therefor the following:

First Column	Second Column
6. Sisal (that is to say the processed, machined or carded fibre or tow of the plant *Agave Sisalana* or other Species of *Agave* or its hybrids).	(a) On all sisal exceeding the value of £74 per ton, but not exceeding the value of £77 per ton – per ton one shilling for every shilling by which the value thereof exceeds £74. (aa) On all sisal exceeding the value of £77 per ton, but not exceeding the value of £78 per ton – per ton £3 plus 90 cents for every shilling by which the value thereof exceeds £77. (aaa) On all sisal exceeding the value of £78 per ton, but not exceeding the value of £95 per ton – *ad valorem* 5 per cent.

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 2), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 474 of July 9, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1965, to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE				
Ex 331 (2)	By the repeal of the following item:				
Ex 331 (2)	Argon gas . *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
	And by the substitution of:				
	Argon gas. . *ad val.*	10%	2½%	Free	Free

PAKISTAN

Import policy July 1965 to June 1966

IN THE NOTIFICATION of Pakistan's import policy from July 1965 to June 1966 in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 23, fabrics was mentioned as one of the five new items included in the 'free list'. This should have read: fire bricks.

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Import quotas for mild steel round bars and high tensile deformed bars

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of Notice to Singapore Importers No. 238 which states that with effect from July 1, 1965, quantitative restriction on the import of the above-mentioned commodities will be applied to bars of the following sizes only:

(a) Mild steel round bars – from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.;
(b) High tensile deformed bars – from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

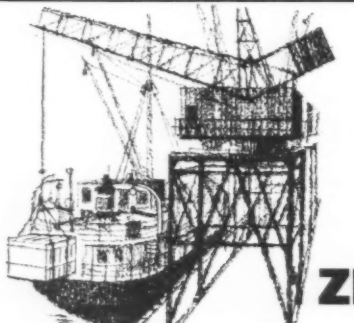
Specific Import Licences, however, are still required for sizes not mentioned above. Such import licences will be issued on application without quota restriction.

Applications for import quotas for the three-month period July 1 to September 30, 1965, for sizes mentioned above should reach Controller and Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, *not later than July* 31, 1965. *Applications received after this date will not be accepted or considered for quota.* Such applications must be supported by documentary evidence (copies of Inward Declarations and relevant invoices) of imports for 1963.

Import of millimetre sizes of either of these commodities is prohibited. Import licences for such shipments will not be issued.

The foregoing restrictions apply to imports of mild steel round bars and high tensile round bars from any source.

A previous notice on the import quota for mild steel round bars was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 16, 1965, page 864.



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LAOS

British Government aid

A LIST of commodities to be included in the third year of the British Programme of Sponsored Commodity Imports to Laos was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 4, 1965. The following items have been added to the list: sharpening stones; door fittings (mortice locks, lever flush bolts, hinges, and automatic door closers).

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Essential oils, and flavouring and perfuming materials** of a kind specified in the By-laws to Excise Tariff Item 2 (L). (Tariff Items, various, within chapters 13, 29 and 33 of the Australian Tariff, 1965).
(2) **Vanillin** (Tariff Item 29.11.2).

Reference (1) is of Departmental origin and reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of Excise Tariff Item 2 (L), the By-laws made thereunder and chapters 13, 29 and 33 of the Australian Tariff may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Details of the Tariff Item mentioned in reference (2) are given below.

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
29.11	Aldehydes, aldehyde-alcohol, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and other single or complex oxygen-function aldehydes:		
29.11.2	Vanillin; ethylvanillin; butyraldehyde . .	40% Primage 10%	22½% Primage 5%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than August 13.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) CRE 7162/65 and (2) CRE 7163/65.

General Textile Reference—amended announcement

A NOTICE WAS published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 9 (pages 110-112) setting out the goods on which the Australian Tariff Board would take evidence at the forthcoming Inquiry under the General Textile Reference. We have now been informed by our Trade Commissioner in Canberra that the following Tariff Items are not under reference:

Group A – Tariff Item 60.01.211.
Group B. – Tariff Items 59.04.21 and 59.04.29.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Proposed Tariff Preferences for less developed countries

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT recently announced that they had decided to make provision in the Australian Tariff for preferential duties on selected imports from less developed countries. They have since asked the Contracting Parties to the GATT for a waiver from the provisions of the GATT forbidding the creation of new preferences: this waiver would cover the introduction of preferential rates of duty, at levels below existing m.f.n. rates of duty, on imports of certain manufactured and semi-manufactured products. The Australian Government have stated that without the assistance of preferences most of the new industries of the less developed countries will be unable to compete in external markets in competition with existing suppliers in the industrial countries. The announcement follows an examination of the steps which could be taken, consistent with Australia's own needs and policies, to afford real and practical help to less developed countries in their efforts to expand their export earnings.

In cases where individual less developed countries are already competitive in the Australian market on a selected product the proposals envisage their exclusion from the benefits of the preference concerned. The proposed preferential rates will also be subject to revision and withdrawal as less developed countries become competitive. In addition imports from less developed countries under the preferential rates are to be subject to quotas. These provisions are explained as having been designed to provide safeguards for Australian industry and also to ensure that the preferences do not disrupt or cause serious damage to the trade of third countries.

In the absence of any international agreement on the question a list of countries to benefit from the preferences has been drawn up by the Australian Government who have sought the guidance of the Contracting Parties on this matter.

As far as third countries are concerned, the Australian Government also envisage that the waiver which they are seeking under GATT would contain provision for prior consultation with other interested supplier countries before the introduction of a preferential rate of duty and that the regular reports which they propose to make to GATT on developments under the waiver would provide an opportunity for countries whose trade may be significantly affected to secure reconsideration of particular preferences.

The waiver sought is to cover both an initial list of products on which the Australian Government would introduce preferences as soon as the waiver was granted and additional products which might be added from time to time.

For the information of British exporters details of the Australian proposals on the initial list and the countries to benefit are set out below. No date has been fixed for the completion of the Contracting Parties consideration (that has now begun) of the Australian waiver nor for the introduction of the provision for preferential duties in the Australian Tariff. The items concerned are described according to the Brussels Nomenclature, which has been used for classifying goods for tariff purposes by Australia since July 1, 1965 (see the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 7, page 1044), and the applicable British Preferential and Most Favoured Nation rates are also shown.

Tariff Item	Brief Description	Tariff Rates			
		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured Nation Tariff	Proposed Preferential Rate for Less Developed Countries	Proposed Quota Limit to Preference for Less Developed Countries
17.04.1	Chewing gum, etc.	40% + primage 5%	65% 10%	25%	£10,000
17.04.9 20.04.9	Confectionery, etc.	22½% + primage 5%	47½% 10%	20%	£50,000
25.23.1	Portland cement per ton	Free	£1 7s. 6d.	Free	£25,000
32.01.1	Wattle bark extract	10%	10%	Free	£40,000
34.01.1	Soap, toilet, fancy or medicated per lb.	4d. or 10% whichever higher.	6d. 22½%	10%	£50,000
34.01.9	Soap, other	10%	27½%	10%	£10,000
40.07	Rubber thread, vulcanized	20% + primage 5%	55% 10%	Free	£100,000
41.02.1	Calf leather	5%	17½%	Free	£75,000
41.02.9 41.03.9 41.04.9 41.05.9	Other leather	10%	22½%	10%	£30,000
Ex 42.02.9	Travel and other goods of leather	17½%	45%	15%	£50,000
42.04.9 42.05	Other leather manufactures	17½%	40%	15%	£30,000
44.24.9	Household utensils of wood	22½% + primage 5%	47½% 10%	Free	£10,000
45.03.1 45.04.1	Floats for fishing nets	Free	7½%	Free	£10,000
45.03.91 45.04.91	Gaskets and similar joints	27½% + primage 5%	52½% 10%	27½%	£100,000
45.02.9 45.03.99 45.04.99	Cork manufactures	20%	35%	10%	£50,000
48.01.11 48.01.12	Machine-made paper (and paperboard) as per by-laws per ton	Free	£2 or £4	Free	£500,000
48.01.3	Newsprint per ton	Free	£4	Free	£2,000,000
50.04.2 50.05.2 50.06.2 50.07.2	Silk yarns	Free	7½%	Free	£25,000
54.05.91 55.09.26	Cotton, linen or ramie fabrics of huckaback or honeycomb weave	17½%	55%	10% (Excluding Hong Kong)	£10,000
57.10.921	Matt-woven fabrics of jute, weighing more than 12 oz. per sq. yd.	Free	7½%	Free (Excluding India and Pakistan)	£20,000
57.09.99 57.10.999 57.11.99	'Other' woven fabrics of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibres	5% + primage 5%	22½% 10%	Free	£45,000
58.01.1 58.02.1	Carpets, hand-made	Free	12½%	Free	£500,000
58.01.91 58.02.7	Floor coverings of cotton	Free	12½%	Free	£50,000
58.02.911 58.02.919	Carpets and floor rugs of wool	20%	35%	20%	£300,000

Continued on next page

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Brief Description	Tariff Rates			
		Brittsh Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured Nation Tariff	Proposed Preferential Rate for Less Developed Countries	Proposed Quota Limit to Preference for Less Developed Countries
58.01.991 58.01.999 58.02.991 58.02.999	Other carpets	12½%	27½%	10%	£100,000
58.02.4	Coir matting . . . . . per. sq. yd.	— or 17½%	6d. or 30% whichever higher.	15%	£250,000
59.04.93	Ropes, twines of coir, sisal and New Zealand hemp	17½% + primage	42½% 5%	15%	£5,000
59.04.99 59.05.99 59.06.9	Other ropes, twines, etc.	17½% + primage	45% 5%	15%	£50,000
59.05.1	Fishing and rabbit nets	Free	7½%	Free	£100,000
62.04.1	Tents and sails	10% + primage	25% 10%	10%	£10,000
62.05.9	Other textile articles	20% + primage	42½% 10%	20%	£50,000
62.05.61	Cotton shoe and corset laces . . . . . per lb.	5% 2¼d. and 17½% + primage	5d. 45% 5%	(Excluding Hong Kong) 15%	£30,000
70.13.911	Butter knives, cruet sets, shakers, etc., of cut glass	Free	7½%	Free	£5,000
70.10.91 70.13.919	Other articles of cut glass	12½%	22½%	Free	£50,000
70.10.99 70.13.993 70.13.994 82.13.4	Bottles, decanters, jars, tubes, etc., of glass Stationery	Free 17½% + primage	12½% 40% 5%	Free 15%	£100,000 £50,000
70.13.999	Other glassware	5%	35%	Free	£100,000
82.09.21 82.10.21	Cooks' and butchers' knives and blades therefor	5%	17½%	Free	£10,000
82.09.29 82.10.29 82.10.29 82.09.992 82.10.992	Other kitchen or table knives and blades therefor Pocket knives and blades therefor	27½% 5%	37½% 15%	27½% Free	£75,000 £50,000
82.11.9	Razors and razor blades	5%	15%	5%	£150,000
82.12.9	Scissors and blades therefor	5%	15%	Free	£50,000
84.40.11	Household washing machines . . . . . each	£3 or 22½%	£6 47½% whichever higher	20%	£150,000
84.40.31	Washing and dry-cleaning machines, commercial	+ primage 5% 15%	10% 32½%	10%	£20,000
Ex 84.19.9 Ex 84.59.999	Bottling machines, plastic processing machines and bagging machines	27½%	55%	20%	£100,000
Ex 84.41.1 Ex 84.41.9 84.45.111 84.45.112 84.45.113 84.45.131 84.45.132 84.45.133 84.45.134 84.45.141 84.45.142 84.45.211 84.45.212 84.45.213 84.45.214 84.45.221 84.45.239 84.45.311 84.45.321 84.45.322 84.45.323 84.45.324 84.45.331 84.45.332 84.45.333 84.45.411 84.45.412 84.45.421 84.45.439 84.45.51 84.45.52 84.45.53 84.45.91 84.45.92 84.45.119 84.45.12 84.45.139 84.45.149 84.45.15 84.45.219 84.45.229 84.45.231 84.45.232 84.45.233 84.45.234 84.45.319 84.45.329 84.45.339 84.45.419 84.45.429 84.45.431	Domestic sewing machine heads Machine tools for working metals and metallic carbide (specified machines, etc.) Other machine tools for working metals and metallic carbide	Free 27½% Free	7½% 40% 7½%	Free 25% Free	£25,000 £25,000 £125,000

Tariff Item	Brief Description	Tariff Rates			
		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured Nation Tariff	Proposed Preferential Rate for Less Developed Countries	Proposed Quota Limit to Preference for Less Developed Countries
84.45.49 84.45.59 84.45.99 84.47.1 84.47.2 84.47.3 84.47.4	Wood-working machines and appliances (specified types)	Free	7½%	Free	£50,000
84.47.611 84.47.621 84.47.631 84.47.69	Other wood-working machines and appliances (protected range)	17½% + primage —	42½% 5%	10%	£25,000
84.47.612 84.47.622 84.47.632	Other wood-working machines (non-protected range)	Free	7½%	Free	£125,000
85.06,1	Electric fans, office or household	10% + primage 5%	57½% 10%	15%	10,000 units (About £80,000)
92.02.1 92.05.1 92.06.2	Military, band and orchestral musical instruments	Free + primage —	12½% 5%	Free	£50,000
92.02.9 92.09 92.05.9 92.06.9 92,08.9	Musical instruments of the lute class (including strings) Other musical instruments	Free 5%	7½% 17½%	Free Free	£100,000 £50,000
94.01.12	Wooden chairs — each	2s. 6d. or 22½% whichever higher + primage 5%	4s. 6d. 40% 10%	15%	£20,000
94.01.191 94,01.22	Chairs and lounges of wicker, bamboo and cane, with or without legs — each	— or 22½% whichever higher	6s. 6d. (or 4s.) 35%	15% (Excluding Hong Kong)	£110,000
94.01.13 94.01.199 94.01.29 94.03.9	Other furniture	17½%	42½%	15% (Excluding Hong Kong)	£100,000
97.06.1 97.06.9	Cricket bats and balls Other sporting goods	22½% 17½% + primage —	45% 55% 5%	15% 15%	£50,000 £150,000

Note: All values and specific duties are in Australian currency £A125 = £100 sterling.

Proposed list of countries to benefit from the preferences

Aden
Afghanistan
Algeria
Antigua
Argentina
Bahama Islands
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Guiana
British Honduras
British Solomon Islands
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Leopoldville)
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Montserrat
Morocco
Nepal
New Hebrides
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue Island
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Pitcairn Island
Republic of Korea
Republic of Vietnam
Rhodesia
Rwanda
St. Helena and Ascension Islands
St. Kitts – Nevis – Anquilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
The Maldives
The Territory of Papua and New Guinea
Togo
Tokelau Islands
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turks and Caicos Islands
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Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia

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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Revised customs tariff

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Legal Notices which amend the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Customs Tariff as follows:

1. **Legal Notice No. 52** revises the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance which provides for the imposition of customs duties on goods imported into the Islands and the List of Goods exempted from payment of import duties.
2. **Legal Notice No. 48** amends the List of Restricted Imports in the Second Schedule to the Customs Ordinance by adding the following new paragraph:
   12. Except with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner, any motor bicycle having as its means of propulsion an internal combustion engine, the cylinder capacity of which is greater than one hundred and fifty cubic centimetres, and any such engine, or other part, intended for use in such motor-bicycle. For the purposes of this paragraph 'cylinder capacity' means the total volume of the space within the cylinder, or cylinders, of the engine swept by the piston, or pistons, thereof.

A copy of the revised First Schedule to the Customs Tariff can be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471), to whom any inquiries about this notice should be addressed.

PERU

Amendments to import tariff

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED in the Peruvian Journal *El Peruano* of June 2, 1965, that Supreme Resolution No. 614-H has modified the nomenclature and duties of the undermentioned items of the Import Tariff to read as follows:

Item	Description	*Ad valorem* duty	New specific duty (Soles per gross kilo)
39.02.3.01	Polyvynic and polyvynidenic derivatives in plaques, sheets, films, strips and bands up to 1·5 mm. in thickness	30%	36·00
39.02.3.02	Polystyrene in plaques, sheets, films, strips and bands up to 1·5 mm. in thickness	30%	36·00
39.02.3.03	Other products of polymerization and copolymerization, in sheets, plaques, films, strips and bands up to 1·5 mm. in thickness	30%	36·00
48.07.0.07	Paper and cardboard finished with synthetic resins or with artificial plastic materials, like those known as 'couche' for printing labels and others	30%	2·00
59.09.0.02	Oiled cloths and other fabrics, oiled or coated by dipping in an oil-based liquid, of cotton	40%	16·00
59.09.0.99	Ditto – others	40%	16·00

The following items are created within the current Import Tariff.

48.07.0.12	Paper and cardboard impregnated in bulk with synthetic resins or with artificial plastic material	30%	2·00
48.07.0.13	Paper and cardboard covered or coated on one side with transparent or coloured plastic material, whether pressed or worked or not, including when imitating leather	30%	15·00

The above resolution will come into force 90 days after publication in the Peruvian Journal.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) has been further amended by:

1. the *deletion* of paragraph (f) from item 42 (Manufactures of Metal) and the *substitution* therefor of:
   (f) Bodies for Trucks;
2. the *addition* to item 37 of the following new paragraph:
   (xii) Water Treatment Plants and Lime Softening Plants;
3. the *addition* of the following new item:
   115 Well Casing.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

BRITISH GUIANA

Customs tariff amendments

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (Amendment) Order, 1965, amends the First Schedule to the British Guiana Customs Ordinance by the addition of the following new items:—

1. **Part I – Customs Import Duties**

Item No. of Commodity	Commodity	Rate of Import Duty	
		Preferential	General
075-02.6	Curry powder and mixed spices . . .	30%	50%

2. **Part III – Exemptions from Import Duty**
70. Coriander seeds, tumeric, and white cumin seeds for use in the manufacture of curry powder.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel: City 5757, Ext. 471).

UNITED STATES

Exemption from duty for returning residents

ON JUNE 30, 1965, the President of the United States approved a new law (Public Law 89-62), reducing duty exemptions for returning residents. The $100 duty-free exemption is maintained but as from October 1, 1965, it will be based on the retail value instead of the wholesale value as at present. Tourists must bring their foreign purchases with them if they are to be entered duty-free.

The new law, which becomes effective on October 1, 1965, also reduces the tourist liquor exemption from 1 gallon per person to 1 quart per adult 21 years of age or older. The value of gifts which may be sent from persons in foreign countries to the United States free of duty is reduced to $10 fair retail value. (Larger exemptions from duty are given to tourists returning to the United States from the United States Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to United States Branch, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

CANADA

Renumbering of Tariff items

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT have issued an Order-in-Council PC 1965-1279 dated July 14, to give effect to the Budget proposal (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 21, page 1167) to renumber the Canadian Customs Tariff items. The amendment institutes a purely arithmetical numbering of the Tariff, effective August 23, but does not alter the descriptions or rates of duty.

Inquiries concerning the new Tariff numbers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Hints to businessmen visiting the West Indies

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermuda and British Honduras has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	2 July 1965
Business names registered (A)	12 Feb. 1965
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	11 June 1965
– final (Q)	9 July 1965
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	22 Jan. 1965
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	16 July 1965
Chemical industries production (6-M)	21 May 1965
Companies:	
Accounts delivered under the Protection of Depositors Act (6-M)	16 July 1965
Income and finance (Q)	14 May 1965
New companies registered (M)	23 July 1965
Property companies (A)	6 Nov. 1964
Credit:	
International trade credit (A)	7 May 1965
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	25 June 1965
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	2 July 1965
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	29 Jan. 1965
Trends in film-going (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Food consumption levels (A)	2 Oct. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	25 June 1965
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	21 May 1965
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Nov. 1964
World trade and production (Q)	4 June 1965
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	30 April 1965
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	16 July 1965
Value of overseas trade (M)	23 July 1965
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	9 July 1965
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	28 May 1965
Business (M)	9 July 1965
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	28 May 1965
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	9 July 1965
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	2 April 1965
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	23 July 1965
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	9 July 1965
Retail prices index (M)	23 July 1965
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	9 July 1965
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	This week
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	9 July 1965
Retail (M)	28 May 1965
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	23 July 1965
Man-made fibres production (M)	9 July 1965
Wholesale houses sales (M)	16 July 1965
Wool and cotton output (M)	23 July 1965
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	19 Feb. 1965
Index nos. (M)	16 July 1965

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	26 Mar. 1965
Board of Trade Regional Organization	This week
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	9 July 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	21 May 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	9 July 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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